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8-page supplement



**Volcker holds the Swiss to account**  
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## Levy willing to meet Arafat at EU

By JAY BUSHINSKY

Foreign Minister David Levy is angling for a meeting in Brussels this week with Palestinian Authority Chairman Yasser Arafat, but only if Arafat acts effectively against alleged terrorist infiltration of his police force.

PA Planning Minister Nabil Shaath stood at Levy's side in Jerusalem when he declared that the peace process cannot make progress "in an atmosphere of violence, incitement, burning of Israeli flags, and terrorist activity by the Palestinian Police."

Levy said that his primary objective in going to Brussels is to attend the EU council of ministers meeting, but he would not object to a meeting with Arafat.

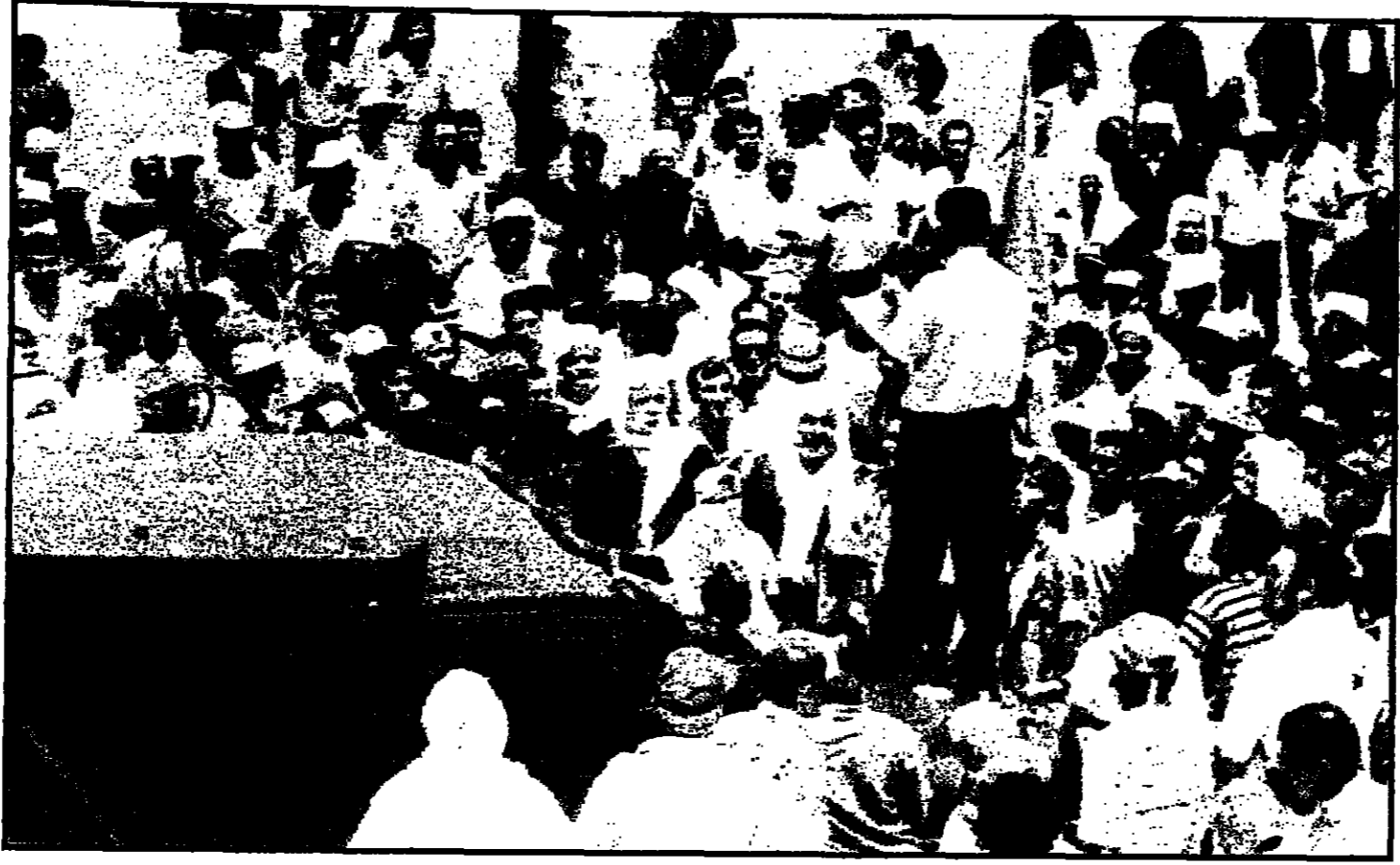
"If Arafat happens to be there or not is not for me to determine," he said. "If he is there and wants to hold a meeting, why not? I do not anticipate, am not asking, and do not invite."

The Levy-Shaath talks were initiated by EU peace envoy Miguel Moratinos of Spain.

Shaath was ambiguous about the possibility of a follow-up session between Levy and Arafat in Brussels. "President Arafat has not yet taken a decision to go," Shaath said, "but certainly if he goes, he will meet with Mr. Levy in Brussels."

Moratinos described the discussion between Levy and Shaath as having been held in "a very friendly atmosphere" and said another step had been taken to get the peace process back on track.

"The meeting between Minister Levy and President Arafat still is possible," he said. "It depends on President Arafat's agenda. I think that if President Arafat will be in Brussels there will be a meeting."



Residents of Beit Jann gather outside the Supreme Court in Jerusalem yesterday to protest a court ruling to close a road they built to the nearby village of Hurfeish. (Flash 90-Courtesy of 'Ma'ariv')

## 25 hurt in Supreme Court protest

By BAT SHEVA TSUR and Tim

Twenty policemen and five residents of the Druze village of Beit Jann in Galilee were injured yesterday when the villagers rioted outside the Supreme Court in Jerusalem to protest a court ruling to close an illegally built road.

The Beit Jann residents were incensed by an interim injunction issued by the High Court of Justice in Jerusalem to close a road they had built connecting their village with the neighboring Druze village of Hurfeish.

Hundreds of villagers had arrived at the court to hear the petition lodged by the Nature Reserves

Authority against the Beit Jann local council, which built the road through the Mount Meron Nature Reserve, in the middle of the night, some two years ago. The authority charged that the road was built without a permit and was causing damage to the reserve. The issue has been in and out of the courtrooms since then.

Yesterday, when the court ruled that the road should be closed in two weeks, the villagers rushed angrily outside and began stoning police and border police who had been brought in to quell possible disturbances.

Five of the rioters and 20 policemen were treated by MDA paramedics on the spot, and 10 policemen required hospitalization.

Beit Jann residents will block the closure of the road with their bodies, said council head Yusef Kablan.

"Only when our blood is spilt does the State of Israel recognize us," said another irate resident of the village, which has lost a number of sons serving in the IDF.

"The Druze are discriminated against all the time. [authorities] are prepared to throw all these people to the wind just to preserve some field mice and snakes in their natural habitat," said the father of one of the soldiers killed in the IAF helicopter collision in February. "I have built

a monument to my son along that road. Do they want me to ride there with a donkey?"

## PM slams PA Police terrorism

### Palestinians find bomb factory in Bethlehem

By JAY BUSHINSKY and MARGOT DUDKEVITCH

The alleged penetration of the Palestinian Authority's police force by terrorist elements capable of operating as an underground network throughout the autonomous areas drew harsh words from Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu at yesterday's cabinet session and in talks with Japan's defense minister.

Netanyahu referred to the arrest last week of three Palestinian police officers by Israeli troops and the subsequent charge that they had been sent on a hit-and-run killing spree at the Har Bracha settlement southeast of Nablus.

The case's gravity and the cabinet's concern were deepened by

charges that commander of the West Bank and Gaza police force, Brig.-Gen. Ghazi Jabali, masterminded the operation. Israel is demanding his arrest.

Netanyahu told ministers the Palestinian Police's involvement in terrorism is "a most blatant violation" of the agreements with the PA. "The Palestinian Police was brought into the area to fight terrorism, not to engage in it," he said, contending that it was the PA's duty to uproot this outgrowth. Netanyahu demanded that the PA "fulfill its obligations ... in the domain of security and in other aspects so that it will be possible to continue the political process."

See PM, Page 9

## Hospital workers to strike today

By JUDY SIEGEL

Eleven state hospitals will operate on an emergency schedule today, as 20,000 workers hold a one-day warning strike to protest government violations of their contracts. The strikers include nurses, pharmacists, X-ray technicians, microbiologists,

biochemists, and maintenance and administrative workers.

As a result of Treasury cuts, hospital managements closed down staff cafeterias yesterday and plan to halt the use of security companies and cancel payments such as car allowances and holiday gifts to staffers and pensioners.

Due to the strike all non-emergency operations are cancelled for the day, and diagnostic institutes will be closed.

Health Minister Yehoshua Matza called on staffers not to strike so as not to harm patients. The measures taken by hospital managements to reduce expenditures "do not justify a strike," he said.

## Mesmerizing medics: Hadassah's hypnotic Rx

By JUDY SIEGEL

Hypnosis is being used at a Jerusalem hospital for gynecologists to help women deliver babies or to insert an intrauterine device without anxiety, and for gastroenterologists to relieve irritable bowel syndrome or examine the upper digestive system without a tranquilizer.

Management of the Hadassah-University Hospital in Ein Kerem has approved in principle the establishment of a hypnosis center to use the subconscious for treating organic conditions, easing childbirth, relieving chronic pain, and conducting painful diagnostic tests without anesthesia. It will be the first of its kind in the country.

Dr. Uriel Elchalal of the gynecology/obstetrics department and Dr. Joseph Zimmerman of gastroenterology both have completed special hypnosis courses and received a Health Ministry certificate enabling them to use the technique on selected patients. They believe that hypnosis, which is becoming increasingly popular for treating non-psychiatric illnesses in the US and Europe, will eventually be widely used here for a variety of systemic conditions and

procedures. In the gynecology department, Elchalal is reportedly the first in any hospital to use hypnosis to treat vaginismus (involuntary contractions of the vagina that prevent intercourse), carry out a biopsy of the cervix, insert an IUD, and even to ease giving birth. It also is used when general anesthesia is considered too dangerous and for minor surgical procedures.

"It isn't difficult to persuade patients to undergo hypnosis in these circumstances," said Elchalal, who has been using the technique for four months and treated dozens of patients. "They know they won't be taken advantage of. When hypnotized, they aren't in a state of amnesia, but awake, and we use it only to treat, never for observation by other doctors. It's a tool; it can't be used on every patient or in every condition."

Elchalal conducts preliminary exercises on candidates to see whether they have enough suggestibility. If so, the gynecologist has three to 10 sessions with the patient to analyze the structure of her personality. The patient can enter a state of autohypnosis after being trained by the expert and use it on an ongoing basis.

He notes that he never uses hypnosis on patients who suffer from paranoia, schizophrenia, or other mental disorders, as this could be dangerous. Medical hypnosis can be espe-

cially useful for children who are anxious or need to undergo painful procedures or scans that require complete immobility, added Zimmerman, since the "most suggestible age" is between eight and 12 years.

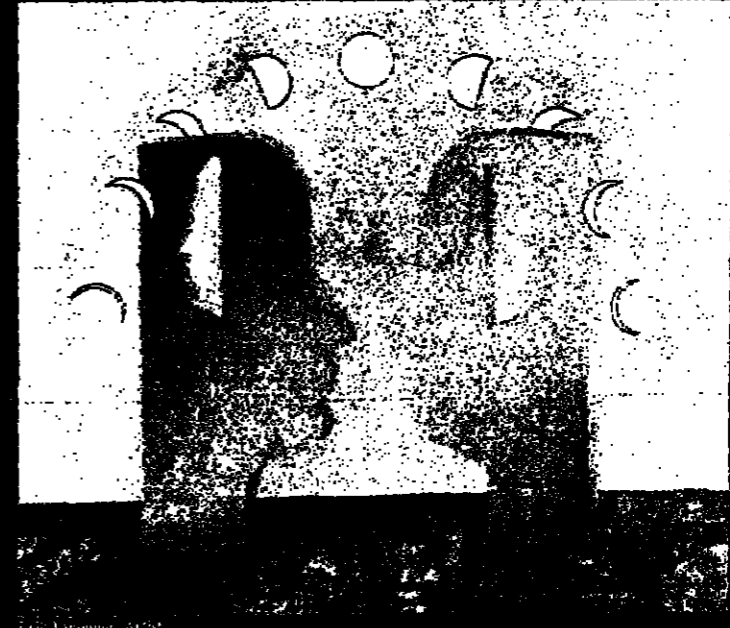
The Hadassah gastroenterologist finds the technique very useful for patients with irritable bowel syndrome, as the digestive tract has "more neurons than the spine, but there are few medications that alleviate it. It also reduces anxiety in patients with Crohn's disease

and colitis." Nine out of 10 people, Zimmerman said, can enter a hypnotic trance of some degree.

"The level of suggestibility does not determine how successful the treatment will be; some don't go in very deep, but they benefit nevertheless," he said.

Hypnosis, he added, also is used on cancer patients in Hadassah's Sharet Institute for Oncology. It can be offered in groups or customized for each individual patient.

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# NEWS

in brief

### Father, daughter drown off Ashdod beach

A Modi'in resident and his nine-year-old daughter drowned off an Ashdod beach last night, shortly after the lifeguards left for the day. Another daughter, 7, was rescued by other bathers and taken to Ashkelon's Barzilai Hospital. "Dad went into the water. Then my sister went in and began to scream. He tried to save her and he too disappeared between the waves. I began to cry and went towards them and I drowned too," the seven-year-old said. *Itim*

### Car crashes into train in Lod, killing one

A Lod resident was killed and two people were seriously injured yesterday when a car crashed into a train in Lod. The car had been moving alongside the train tracks, and the driver suddenly attempted to cross them, crashing into the train. The injured were taken to Assaf Harofeh Hospital. Police are investigating the incident. *Itim*

### Shahak probes fatal accidents involving soldiers

Chief of General Staff Lt.-Gen. Amnon Lipkin-Shahak conducted an investigation yesterday into road accidents last week that claimed the lives of six soldiers. The initial findings, which Shahak ordered distributed to all IDF units, indicate an excessive load on drivers, skirting orders, and lack of discipline.

The chief of staff also decided to delay a ceremony for outstanding units due to take place today because some of the units had soldiers involved in last week's accidents. *Itim*

### Greenpeace protests against PVC near Acre

Greenpeace activists staged a demonstration near the giant Electrochemical Industries plant south of Acre yesterday to protest against the manufacture of what they described as "dangerous and toxic" PVC used in the plastics trade. The environmentalists, from the Greenpeace ship Sirius which is currently in Haifa port, joined local activists of the international organization in the demonstration. Electrochemical Industries managing-director Zvika Greengold rejected the Greenpeace allegations. He said PVC, a derivative of chlorine, "doesn't endanger anybody or anything." *David Rudge*

### Hebron church: PA has apologized

Representatives of the Russian Orthodox Church Outside of Russia, whose monastery in Hebron was seized by Palestinian Authority Police two weeks ago, said that the PA has apologized for its action and said the monastery should be returned to the expatriate church. In a press release last week, the church said that it had apologized for its members, who had barred the Patriarch of Moscow when he arrived at the monastery with PA Chairman Yasser Arafat last month. The statement also said that PA Minister of Planning and International Cooperation Nabil Shaath had admitted that the PA had acted improperly by seizing the monastery and turning it over to clergy of the Moscow-based Russian Patriarchate.

Today, church representatives are to meet with PA Justice Minister Freih Abu Melein. *Haim Shapiro*

# Palestinian land dealer tells how he escaped PA jail

By MARGOT DUDKEVITCH

In an unprecedented move, a Palestinian land dealer who escaped from a Palestinian prison last week agreed to talk to the press in Jerusalem yesterday. The press conference at Beit Agron was set up by the civil rights organization, B'Tzedek, and the Council of Jewish Communities in Judea, Samaria and Gaza.

Wearing a blue cap and sunglasses to protect his identity, 54-year-old Mohammed (not his real name) talked about his six-week ordeal that included electric-shock treatment, being hung from the ceiling by his hands, and other methods of torture used by Palestinian interrogators.

"On May 18, Palestinian police arrived at my home and asked me to go with them for an hour to talk, adding that they would bring me back home," he said.

According to Mohammed, he was taken from his West Bank village to Nablus, where he was held in a 3-by-4-meter cell along with 11 others. For two weeks, he said, he was tied by his hands to the ceiling, whipped, and had a sack thrown over his head and electric probes attached to his body. He was later sent to work on a labor detail, which gave him the opportunity to plan his escape.

During the next four weeks, Mohammed built a stairwell in a building, not cementing one of the large slabs. Last Tuesday, Mohammed hid under the slab from 5 p.m. until 2 a.m. the next day, when he escaped from the prison. "Guards are only placed at the prison's entrance," he said. Mohammed ran to his home village, which he reached 14 hours



'Mohammed,' a Palestinian land dealer who escaped from a PA prison last week, gestures at a news conference in Jerusalem yesterday. (Isaac Harari)

later, and contacted relatives who live in Israel. They met him and smuggled him into Israel, notifying the settlers' council yesterday morning.

B'Tzedek attorney Michael

Teplow said Mohammed's wife and family are still in the village, and efforts are being made to get their families.

them out.

"He hasn't seen his family but managed to notify them that he is out of prison," said Teplow. Shortly after his escape from the prison, said Aharon Domb, secretary-general of the settlers' council, Palestinian Preventive Security chief Jibril Rajoub's men arrived at Mohammed's home.

Teplow and Domb both mentioned that during Mohammed's incarceration, he met with International Red Cross officials and asked for their assistance. "They turned him down, saying they were unable to help," said Domb.

Persuading Mohammed to appear publicly was not an easy task but says Teplow he had no other alternative, adding that another Palestinian land dealer who escaped from a PA prison a month ago refused to take part in the press conference.

According to Teplow, there are numerous land deals taking place throughout Judea and Samaria. "People feel they prefer to make money now rather than wait until later when their land will be under Palestinian control," he said. At the prison where Mohammed was incarcerated, there were 40 other members from his village suspected of selling land to settlers, he said.

Both B'Tzedek and the settlers' council are assisting Mohammed and protecting him until a permanent solution to ensure his safety is found. They are demanding that the government issue permits to Palestinian land dealers to enable them to reside in Israel. In addition, they want a shelter or village to be set up for land dealers and their families.

## Levine: IDF acting with restraint in Lebanon, but tensions could escalate

By DAVID RUDGE

Fighting in south Lebanon was on the verge of deteriorating into cross-border attacks last week, OC Northern Command Maj.-Gen. Amiram Levine revealed last night.

He said calm had since been restored, but tension remained high and there is no guarantee that the situation might not flare-up in the future.

Levine said that the IDF, for its part, was doing everything possible to prevent Katyusha rocket attacks on Galilee, including acting with great restraint during the tension last week. He could not rule out the possibility, however, that Hizbullah might initiate bombardments at some stage.

Levine spoke during a meeting with the heads of confrontation-line communities at northern command headquarters following mortar and rocket attacks by Hizbullah last week on IDF positions along the northern border.

Some rockets and mortar rounds fell inside Israeli territory in Western Galilee and the Galilee panhandle, without causing any casualties or damage.

"The situation is tense, first and foremost because Hizbullah is not succeeding in achieving its aims and is suffering losses," Levine told the council leaders.

He said that although the situation had calmed somewhat, a situation could arise which might deteriorate into Katyusha rocket attacks.

"I think, however, that the combination of several factors - that the IDF is doing everything in its power so that there won't be a deterioration, that there are meetings of the (Grapes of Wrath) monitoring group which has proved itself, as well as the understanding by Hizbullah that Katyusha rocket attacks would lead to severe blows to the organization and the Lebanese administration - are likely to prevent such an event," said Levine.

He stressed that the IDF would not initiate any offensive action which would cause an escalation and put residents of northern communities in bomb shelters.

"But the other side (Hizbullah), either due to loss of control or because of casualties to Lebanese civilians, could drag us into Katyusha rocket fire," said Levine.

"In such a situation, our attitude would be to respond with such force so that it would cease immediately. Whether this would work 100 percent, I cannot say, because there is the other side," he said.

The council leaders said they had complete faith that the IDF will do everything possible to prevent rocket attacks on the Galilee. But Ma'alot Mayor Shlomo Buhut, chairman of the Forum of Heads of Confrontation Line Communities, said the councils had still not received additional aid promised them after Operation Grapes of Wrath.

### Three arrested for hanging anti-Mordechai banners

Lod police arrested three Jerusalem residents yesterday morning suspected of hanging banners critical of Defense Minister Yitzhak Mordechai. They were arrested at the Lod interchange, where a four-meter-long banner was hung, declaring, "Yitzhak Mordechai is a failure, [National Infrastructure Minister] Ariq Sharon for defense. [Signed] Citizens for Defense." Similar banners were found in their car. *Itim*

### Correction

The capital of Kazakhstan is Almati, also known as Alma-ata, and not as reported in yesterday's paper.

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# JACOB NIV

### Beit Shemesh angry over Naharayim verdict

By ARYEH DEAN COHEN

Calling it "a shame and a disgrace," AMIT Fuerst school principal Moshe Yablovitz blasted a Jordanian military court's sentencing of Cpl. Ahmed Daqamsa to life imprisonment for the slaying of seven of Yablovitz's pupils at Naharayim on March 13.

"This is especially the case because in Jordan they have the death penalty, which is the only fitting punishment for murdering innocent young girls," he said yesterday. "This is especially true in light of the fact that the king himself, at the time, asked why his comrades didn't open fire on [Daqamsa] and kill him. They've made a mockery of the trial."

Yablovitz said he believed that if the political atmosphere in Jordan changes, Daqamsa could be released.

"He will get out," he said. "Since a life sentence is equal to 25 years of hard labor in Jordan, figure out how many years he received for each girl he killed," the principal added.

"We thought he'd get the death sentence, and then they'd appeal, and the king would then commute his sentence to life imprisonment," he said. "But to give him life imprisonment from the outset - that's not serious. We're very, very disappointed."

Motti Farber, principal of the Beit Shemesh school's junior-high program, said, "We know there will be pressure, and who knows if in 10 or 20 years this guy won't go free. I can understand the feeling of the parents, there's a feeling that something has been left open, and not closed."

"I think that it's more for the feelings of the parents, not for any desire for revenge, that the death penalty would have been justified for his actions. This feeling that maybe one day this guy will be walking free has left a bitter taste."

Shimon Cohen, whose daughter Nirit was killed in the attack, said all the parents "are angry over the fact that he didn't get the death penalty. Based on the king's visit, we were sure that he would be executed. The penalty for murder [in Jordan] is death, and he should have received seven death sentences, but he didn't even get one."

"However, Cohen added that he had been "sure he'd only get life imprisonment," noting that the Israeli government has never implemented a death sentence against terrorists it has captured.

Making clear that the other parents do not necessarily agree with his point of view, Cohen said: "[Jordan's King] Hussein did exactly what we do with terrorists. If this soldier had crossed the border, shot the girls, and been caught on our soil, he would've ended up with life imprisonment. We can't ask others to do what we don't do."



### Save the Children

Aliza Olmert (left), wife of Jerusalem Mayor Ehud Olmert, joins protesters yesterday at a demonstration against plans to cut funding for programs for troubled children. The signs read: "Don't close the clubhouses" and "Apathy permeates the government," and accuses the Labor and Social Affairs Ministry of neglect.

(Isaac Harari)

### Dead Sea Scrolls conference opens

By ABRAHAM RABINOVICH

The largest scholarly conclave on the Dead Sea Scrolls ever held opened last night at the Israel Museum.

Some 120 lectures are to be delivered to 350 participants from 25 countries during the week-long congress. The event is being held to mark the 50th anniversary of the discovery of the scrolls by a Beduin near Qumran.

At a press conference yesterday, Israel Museum director James Snyder termed the scrolls "the most significant patrimony of the state of Israel and one of the most significant in the history of mankind."

Emanuel Tov, editor-in-chief of the Dead Sea Scrolls publication project, noted that only eight volumes of scroll material had been published in the first 40 years since their discovery. Since his appointment in 1991, 12 more have been published, four in the past year. The remainder of the 38-volume project probably will be published by 2001 or 2002, he said. In terms of wordage, more than 90 percent of scroll material already has been published.

The congress is likely to elicit lively, even bitter, debate among scholars whose reputations are staked to one or another interpretation of scroll material. Long-held assumptions that the scrolls were produced by the Essene sect at Qumran are challenged by some scholars who believe that all or most were written elsewhere and some who challenge the very existence of a sect at Qumran.

### Palestinian group questions status of women in Israel

By MARILYN HENRY

NEW YORK - Israel presented its report on the status of women to the UN's Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women last week and faced immediate probing about its treatment of Palestinian women citizens.

Since independence, the issue of women's status had been on the national agenda. Nili Arad, director-general of the Justice Ministry, told the committee on Thursday. There has been continuous legislation, primarily in the fields of education, employment, and welfare, to advance women's rights. Israel said in a 266-page report covering the legal and social progress Israel has made in meeting the provisions of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.

But the Israeli report drew fire from a "shadow" group on the Status of Palestinian Women in Israel, a coalition representing non-governmental organizations assisting Palestinian citizens.

"Since the establishment of the state, all of its governments have practiced systematic discrimination against the Palestinian nation," said lawyer Suhad Bishara, a member of the group. Arad was expected to return to the committee today to answer questions posed by committee members, including an explanation

of the assertion that all citizens enjoyed equal opportunities even though Israel is a Jewish state. Many questions are based on issues covered in the Palestinian report, entitled "The Status of Palestinian Women Citizens of Israel."

Among the issues raised by committee members: that there is disparate funding for Jewish and Arab education; what steps are being taken to integrate Israeli Palestinian women fully into society; and what action is being taken to deal with such traditional Moslem practices as honor killings, polygamy, and female circumcision?

The panel is reviewing how nations are implementing the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women. Eight other states are to present reports to the panel of 23 experts, which includes an Israeli, Carmel Shalev.

Israel's turn came the same week that it was condemned by the General Assembly, for the third time, for construction at Har Homa. Committee members suggested that resuming the construction could affect the well-being of Palestinian women.

The Palestinian group was formed a year ago because the initial Israeli report, only 14 pages, had only two brief references to Palestinian women, said Aida Toma-Suliman of the Association of Women Against Violence.

## Eskin gets four months for curse on Rabin

The Jerusalem Magistrate's Court sentenced right-wing extremist Avigdor Eskin yesterday to four months in prison for putting a curse on prime minister Yitzhak Rabin a month before he was assassinated.

Eskin was also given a year's suspended sentence for violating a section of the Prevention of Terrorism Act which bars incitement to violence.

He was convicted on two counts: declaring that the ancient curse of *pulsa dinura* (Aramaic for "lashes of fire") applied to Rabin; and organizing a *pulsa dinura* ceremony against Shimon Peres after he succeeded Rabin as prime minister.

Eskin stood outside Rabin's house on the eve of Yom Kippur in 1995 and put a curse on the prime minister that read in part: "And on him, Yitzhak, son of Rosa, known as Rabin, we have permission...to demand from the angels of destruction that they take a sword to this wicked man...to kill him...for handing over the Land of Israel to our enemies."



Avigdor Eskin gets four-month sentence. (Brian Hendler)

He said the curse generally worked within 30 days. Thirty-two days later, on November 4, Yigal Amir murdered Rabin.

After the spate of terrorist attacks during Peres's premiership in 1996, Eskin organized a *pulsa dinura* ceremony against Peres.

Judge Belha Kahane said in her ruling: "Eskin's words, at the time they were said and in the way they were said, were words of praise and admiration for a violent act that could lead to the death or injury of a person, or to threats of such acts, especially after the murder of a prime minister from which we learned the power of words."

Eskin announced he would appeal the sentence if he is not allowed to serve it in Yigal Amir's cell in Beersheba. Amir is being held in solitary confinement.

Eskin's attorney, Naftali Wertzberger, called the sentence "unusually harsh" and said "Eskin was sent to jail because the atmosphere of incitement entered the courtroom."

Wertzberger said he intended to appeal both the verdict and the sentence.

(News agencies)



## In Spite Of Everything, The Maccabiah Games Are Ours.

The Maccabiah Games are tradition. A proud and strong Jewish tradition. We Jewish athletes from all over the world came to Israel to continue this tradition. We will not break it - neither will our children or grandchildren. In spite of everything, we are continuing.

Nissim Reuben, Member of the Indian delegation.

# Show Your Support Come To The March Of The Delegations

The traditional March of the Delegations\* for the 15th Maccabiah will take place on the final day of competitions, Tuesday, July 24th at 4:30PM. Delegations will march around the walls of Jerusalem. The march will commence from Safra square, Jaffa St., King George, Ben Yehuda, Bezalel, and Sacher Park. The public is invited to join in this salute to thousands of Jewish athletes from around the world. The Maccabiah Organization Committee.

\* Traditional the March will take place at the opening Ceremony.

## Athletes of the 15th Maccabiah

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NEWS

in brief

Queen Elizabeth avid Net surfer

LONDON (Reuters) - Britain's Queen Elizabeth loves to surf the Internet and has become an avid fan of the information superhighway, the Sunday Times reported.

China landslide kills 48

BEIJING (AP) - A landslide triggered by heavy rains has killed 48 people and injured another 40 in southwestern Sichuan province, an official report said Saturday.

Wrecking ball kills Montana driver

SHEPHERD, Montana (AP) - A 1,360-kilo wrecking ball rolled off a flatbed truck, bounced down the highway and smashed into a car, killing the driver last week.

IRA truce takes hold

By ANDREW HILL

BELFAST (Reuters) - An IRA truce after 28 years of violence in Northern Ireland took effect yesterday, hailed as the key to lasting peace by Irish nationalists and denounced as a ploy by pro-British Unionists.

Dublin's Sunday Tribune and London's Sunday Times underlined that a political party with armed supporters would be joining peace talks without a single gun being surrendered.



Sean Jefcoat, 6, looks through a soldier's rifle sights in west Belfast yesterday after the renewed IRA cease-fire began.

Robinson said he would block the de-commissioning proposal when it is voted on next Wednesday.

Robinson said he would block the de-commissioning proposal when it is voted on next Wednesday. "We would not take part in a process with those who are wedded to violence," he said.

patrolling Catholic zones hand out to wayward youths and are supposed to stop under British demands for an end to violence.

Italian premier, in Riyadh, slams Saudi death penalty

JIDDAH, Saudi Arabia (AP) - Italy's head of state, meeting with Saudi Arabia's king and justice minister, yesterday criticized the kingdom's use of the death penalty as well as difficulties in the country in practicing any religion other than Islam.

error of the US state of Virginia to call off the execution of a convicted killer. Wrapping up a two-day visit to boost ties with his country's top Gulf trade partner, Scaifaro held a news conference after meeting with the king and other senior officials, including Justice Minister Abdullah Sheik.

NYC police rescue Mexican workers from 'virtual slavery'

By BLAINE HARDEN

NEW YORK - Scores of deaf Mexicans who were being forced to work in conditions that Mayor Rudolph W. Giuliani described as "virtual slavery" were rescued by police on Saturday from two small, squalid apartments in the borough of Queens.

baseball bats that say "I am deaf" and turning the money over to a man they called "the boss," who had brought them to New York from Mexico and held their identity documents.

immigrants through translators, said some of them apparently have lived in the US for several years. "Half of them knew who I was. That should tell you they have been in the city for awhile," Giuliani said.

York City authorities. They remained at a police station in Corona late Saturday. Giuliani said that because of barriers imposed by the immigrants' deafness and their fear of authorities, "it is going to take two or three days to sort out" whether they are in the country legally.

Another mob murder reported in Italy

CASERTA, Italy (Reuters) - A man was shot dead in broad daylight as he strolled along the main boulevard of this southern Italian city yesterday in the latest incident of mob violence that has swept the

area since the beginning of the year, Italian news agency Ansa reported. Domenico Zippo's murder brings the death toll in the crime-ridden areas of Caserta and nearby Naples to 89 in the last six months.

About 500 troops have been deployed in and around Naples over the past week to help quell violence that has erupted as rival clans of the Camorra, the Naples Mafia, have waged street battles.

France honors 13,152 Jewish victims of Nazi roundup in 1942

By DEBORAH SEWARD

PARIS (AP) - France paid tribute yesterday to the memory of 13,152 Jews who were rounded up in 1942 and sent to Nazi death camps in one of the worst incidents of French wartime collaboration.

needed to accomplish this hideous crime," Jospin said. Jospin was the latest French leader to pay homage to the victims of the roundup at the Velodrome d'Hiver, a cycling stadium in western Paris where the Jews were detained on July 16-17, 1942 before being deported to Nazi death camps.

War II. Only 2,500 survived. "This crime must leave its mark on our collective conscience," said Jospin in his somber address, which was carried live on television.

ness to acknowledge this dark chapter of the country's history. In October, Maurice Papon, the former Vichy police chief in the Bordeaux region, will go on trial for his role in the arrest and deportation of 1,690 French Jews to Nazi concentration camps.

MUNICIPALITY OF TEL AVIV-YAFO Public Tender No. 373/97 For the lease of a plot for building a high-tech, non polluting, industrial building zoned for offices, services of various types, and for commerce, to be constructed above an underground parking lot, part of which will be used by the public.

Real Estate & Investments in Israel 1997 Just before Rosh Hashana The Jerusalem Post will publish special marketing and advertising supplements, devoted to real estate and investments in Israel.

Bosnian Serbs expel president from party PALE, Bosnia - Bosnian Serb hardliners, waging a battle for power, have expelled President Biljana Plavsic from their ruling party and demanded she step down from office, a party official said yesterday.

Ho... B... You to... Jazz... second... By HELEN KAYE... The big band is back in town...





Sunday, July 20, 1997 Vol. CXLVI—No. 50,859 Copyright © 1997 The New York Times

Bad Guys

10 Most-Wanted List: Mirror to a Nation's Psyche

By DAVID JOHNSTON

THOUGH the 27-year-old man being hunted for the murder of Gianni Versace last week seems to be running circles around the authorities, the odds actually swung heavily against him last month when the Federal Bureau of Investigation elevated him to its list of "Ten Most Wanted Fugitives."

The fugitive, Andrew P. Cunanan, made the list on June 12 as the prime suspect in four killings before the murder of Mr. Versace, the Italian fashion designer gunned down point blank on Tuesday outside his villa in South Miami Beach.

In a sense, Mr. Cunanan typifies the scores of fugitives wanted for brazenly violent crimes who have always occupied a place on the most-wanted list. But the list offers more penetrating insights into the country's shifting preoccupation with crime than fugitives like Mr. Cunanan would suggest.

More than a catalogue of rogues, the most-wanted list reflects the F.B.I.'s effort to connect with changing phobias of crime rolling the American psyche. Thus the list was populated with bank robbers in the 1950's, political radicals in the 1960's and 70's and drug lords in the 1980's. Now foreign terrorists are often on the list.

Publicity

Placing a fugitive on the list announces the F.B.I.'s sense of urgency about a case and, as Mr. Cunanan's case demonstrates, generates considerable publicity about its resolve to capture a suspect. Internally, it means a more elaborate structure for the agency's investigation.

There are few objective criteria that qualify a suspect among the 4,000 to 6,000 Federal fugitives at large at any given time. Agents submit names of suspects to F.B.I. headquarters, where they are reviewed by superiors for approval. To make the list, a fugitive usually must be considered particularly dangerous in a case likely to attract enough publicity to generate leads and an arrest.

Each of the F.B.I.'s 56 field offices must keep an open file on every top-10 suspect, and each receives regular updates. Tips are forwarded expeditiously to headquarters and distributed to each office for investigation. F.B.I. agents say arresting a "Top Tenner" is a coveted trophy that can catapult a career upward.

But placing a fugitive on the list is not problem free. Heightened publicity often means numerous false leads, well intentioned and not-so, that must be run down at the cost of agents' time. The rampant public speculation last week about Mr. Cunanan suggested that more than a few crackpots were on the prowl.

In some notorious cases, the top-10 approach is of little value. For example, in the Unabom case, the identity of the suspect was unknown. As a result, Theodore Kaczynski was never on the list.

Odds are the suspect in Versace's murder will be caught. Most on the list are.

Nevertheless, the top-10 program has captured the public's imagination in so many cases — 131 fugitives have been captured as a result of tips from citizens — that the F.B.I. has actively tried to expand it. One update, posting the list on the Internet, which has so far led to the arrest of one fugitive, is the F.B.I.'s latest innovation linking one of its most durable public-relations tactics to the latest communications advances.

F.B.I. officials said the most-wanted list has been given a boost by television shows like "America's Most Wanted" or "Unsolved Mysteries," which have been responsible for the apprehension of more than a dozen top-10 suspects.

More technological change is coming. Soon, the still photographs now displayed on the Internet, which eclipsed the familiar black-and-white "wanted by the F.B.I." posters that hang in post offices, are themselves to be supplanted by computer systems that will let users

Continued on Page 4

WANTED BY THE FBI

UNLAWFUL FLIGHT TO AVOID PROSECUTION - MURDER SECOND DEGREE



ANDREW PHILLIP CUNANAN

Alias: Andrew Phillip DeSiva

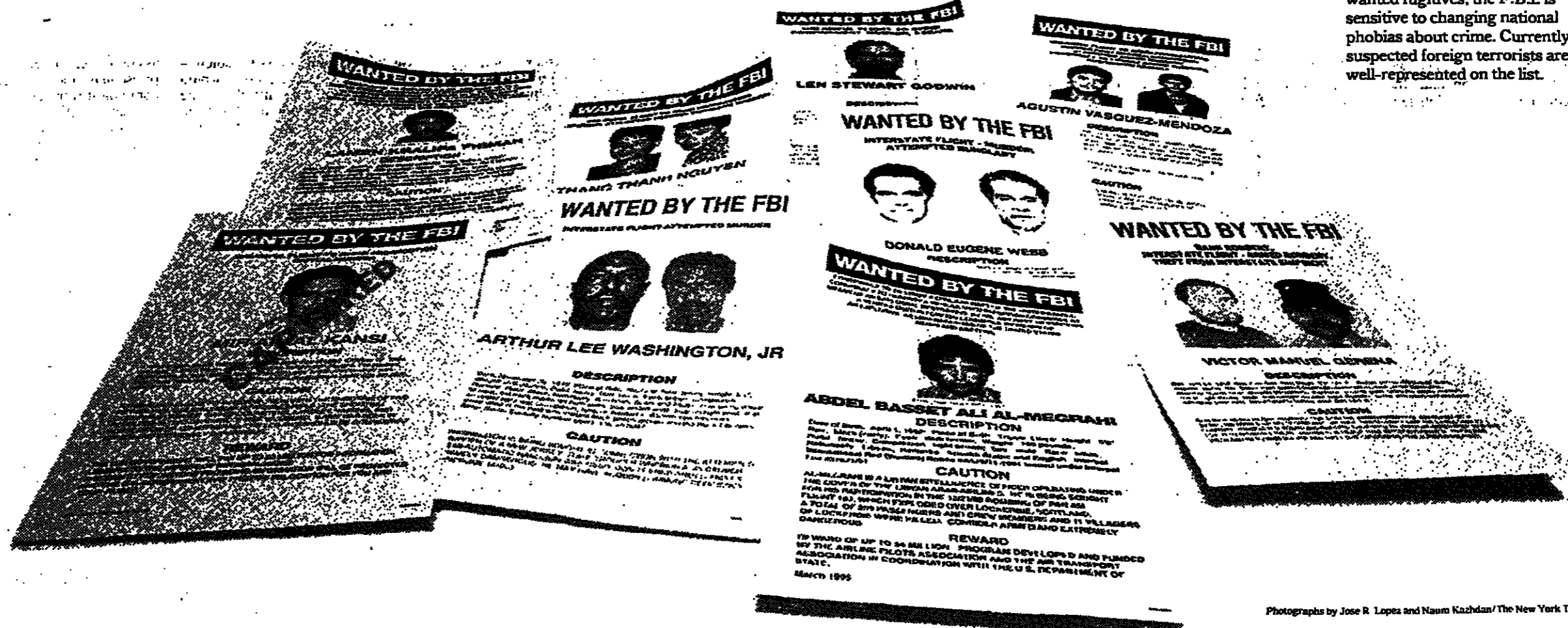
DESCRIPTION

Date of Birth: August 31, 1969; Place of Birth: San Diego, California; Race: White; Sex: Male; Height: 5' 9" - 5' 10"; Weight: 160 - 180 pounds; Eyes: Brown; Hair: Dark Brown. Remarks: Cunanan may wear prescription eyeglasses. He has been known to change his hairstyle and weight. He allegedly has ties to the gay community. He has portrayed himself as being wealthy.

CAUTION

CUNANAN IS BEING SOUGHT FOR AN APRIL, 1997 MURDER, WHICH OCCURRED IN CHISAGO COUNTY, MINNESOTA. ALSO, HE IS WANTED FOR QUESTIONING IN CONNECTION WITH ADDITIONAL MURDERS, WHICH OCCURRED IN CHISAGO COUNTY, MINNESOTA, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, AND PENNSYLVANIA, NEW JERSEY. CUNANAN MAY BE IN POSSESSION OF A HANKKIP.

ARMED AND EXTREMELY DANGEROUS



In determining its 10 most-wanted fugitives, the F.B.I. is sensitive to changing national phobias about crime. Currently, suspected foreign terrorists are well-represented on the list.

Photographs by Jose R. Lopez and Naum Kazhdan/The New York Times

Women and AIDS

The Better Half Got the Worse End

By SHERYL GAY STOLBERG

THE headlines last week trumpeted the good news: Deaths from AIDS had dropped 19 percent in the United States, continuing a decline first reported in May. The disease, it appears, has turned a corner in this country, changing from a death sentence into a chronic, treatable illness. As the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention declared, "We have entered a new era in the H.I.V. epidemic."

Yet in the fine print of the Government's statistics was a less cheerful tale. Between 1995 and 1996, deaths of women decreased by just 7 percent, as against 22 percent in men. And while the number of deaths dropped 28 percent for whites, the drop was 10 percent for blacks and 16 percent for Hispanic victims.

The turnaround, in other words, has primarily benefited white men.

The Problem Is Not Biology

"The good news is that death rates are starting to fall," said Dr. Helene Gayle, who directs the AIDS program at the disease control centers. "The bad news is that the people who are having the least benefit from prevention efforts and better therapies are women and minorities."

The trends are particularly troubling for women, who account for 20 percent of the

AIDS population and are joining the nation's roster of cases faster than men. Most infected women are also minorities, and most are poor and uneducated. And their chances for survival are worse than for men, for reasons that have nothing to do with biology.

When women get the same treatments as men, they fare just as well. But research has

found that even when women are properly diagnosed, they are less likely than men to be placed on antiviral therapy.

One study, published in 1994 in the Journal of the American Medical Association, tracked 768 women and 3,779 men for 15 months. It found that women were 33 percent more likely to die than men who were com-

parably ill when they entered the study. In women, twice as often as in men, death was the first sign that H.I.V. was progressing. Women, it was clear, were waiting longer than men to receive treatment.

"It's definitely a tale of two cities, two communities," said Dr. Kenneth H. Mayer, director of the Brown University AIDS program.

The reasons for this are complex and have as much to do with socioeconomic and culture as with gender. Homosexual men, who account for the majority of men with AIDS, are often politically active, with strong networks of support. But many women with AIDS, experts say, do not know even one other woman infected with H.I.V.

"Women, especially women of color, don't have the time or the money or the energy to be surfing the Internet to know what the new and improved latest treatment is," Dr. Mitchell said. "They tend overwhelmingly to be mothers. They don't have that leisure to make AIDS the only focus in their life."

The C.D.C. reports that while AIDS is now the third leading cause of death for American women aged 25 to 44, it is the leading cause of death for African-American women in that age group. In 1994, the centers reported that black women were almost 15 times more likely than white women to test positive for H.I.V.

Black women are also more likely to shy



Deborah Gordan, who has AIDS, takes her 20 pills, while Jordan, her grandson, waits.

Michelle Agnes/The New York Times

Continued on Page 3

Germany's Heroes

They see nothing (offensive).

By Alan Cowell



2

www.disinfo.com

What's really going on up there.

By Amy Harmon



3

Peace Dividend?

Bosnia has more hatred than ever.

By Chris Hedges

2

# The World

## Bosnia's Peace Dividend: Hatred for Everyone



Last week Bosnian families examined the bodies of civilians killed by Serbs in 1992.



In 1992, during a prisoner exchange, a procession of Serbs from Mostar (left) passed a procession of Muslims from Herzegovina.

By CHRIS HEDGES

**N**SARAJEVO, Bosnia and Herzegovina NATIONALISM, far from being on the wane as one might expect following the end of the war in Bosnia, is far more entrenched and insidious than it was when the conflict started.

When the war began, nationalism clearly came from the top down. It was Slobodan Milosevic, the President of Serbia, and Franjo Tudjman, the President of Croatia, who beat the drums of nationalism. But now, after four years of heavy, daily propaganda, Serbs and Croats alike have finally absorbed the message that they were indeed abused and persecuted. And in a sense they are right.

The war has left people with a greater wellspring of hatred, a hatred that is much more concrete. Hundreds of thousands of Bosnians have lost homes, relatives and friends, ending the war as destitute refugees. While older Yugoslavs could remember the horrors of ethnic cleansing during World War II, they also had some 50 years of relatively peaceful coexistence. Now the grievances are new and tangible.

And with ethnic parties in power in all three enclaves in Bosnia — parties that have nothing more to offer than the bombastic cant of ethnic supremacy and solidarity — the leaders need the fire of racial hatred to rage.

Television stations in the Croat, Serb and Muslim enclaves frequently show gruesome footage of maimed bodies, decomposed corpses being lifted from mass graves and emotional interviews with victims. The

Nationalism came from the top. Now it has finally seeped down into the public's consciousness.

slights committed against the few minorities that remain in opposing enclaves are trumpeted in the party-controlled media. And indoctrination is more effective now that most ethnic communities have lost contact with one another.

It is little wonder, then, that some 19 months after the signing of the Dayton peace agreement, ethnic tensions show no sign of dissipating. What is slightly more surprising is that the people, who have no love for their leaders, have also turned against the peacekeepers.

### Fear of Peacekeepers

Take, for example, the reaction to the recent NATO-led operation to capture two Bosnian-Serb war criminals. The operation left one Serb paramilitary leader dead and resulted in the deportation of another Serb to the international war crimes tribunal in The Hague. Bosnian Serb leaders responded by boycotting the joint institutions set up under the Dayton accord and by broadcasting, on state-controlled radio and television, news reports designed to spread fear.

The broadcasts suggested that not only

war criminals would be subject to arrest, but also any man who served in the Bosnian Serb army during the war. After that there were about half a dozen minor attacks against international monitors and the 31,000 peacekeeping troops, including one attack against an American soldier stationed in the town of Vlasenica.

The attacks and the boycott are largely symbolic. No one has been seriously injured and the joint institutions have no influence in the actual governing of Bosnia. But they are a message to the outside world not to disrupt the status quo.

At first glance this might seem curious. Few Bosnians express much love for their leaders. Muslims in Sarajevo slam the ruling party for its Islamic correctness and nepotism. Ethnic Croats and Serbs are well aware of the corruption and brutality of their leaders.

But while the ethnic leaderships have no great following, they have managed to instill in their people a deep fear of the opposing ethnic groups. The war has transformed neighbors, who speak the same language and are ethnically indistinguishable, into stereotypes. Croats in the divided city of Mostar,

for example, will aver earnestly that just over the bridge the Muslims are setting up an Islamic state modeled after Iran. It is nonsense, of course, but as propaganda it works.

### Winner Take All

If there were winners in this war, they are the nationalist cliques in Zagreb, Belgrade and Sarajevo, which have dealt a mortal blow to the concept of a civil society and the rule of law.

The rights of the individual are subjugated to the aims of the ethnic state. All crimes and repression, including ethnic cleansing and murder, are justified in the state's battle to survive. And the rights of any ethnic minority, just by being a minority, are jettisoned to purify the nation.

Serbs and Croats who lived in Sarajevo, for example, have had their homes confiscated by the Muslim Government and cannot return to what is now a Muslim city. The rival Bosnian Serb and Croat enclaves, along with neighboring Croatia, have not only carried out widespread confiscations but have also pillaged, looted and murdered.

Even the institutions charged with providing a moral voice have been seduced by the dark elixir of nationalism.

The Serbian Orthodox Church, which remains closely linked to the Bosnian Serb leadership, recently held a conference in Belgrade on the "genocide" against Serbs in the war. Although perhaps 90 percent of all victims in the war were Muslim and Croat, they were not mentioned.

The Catholic church in Croatia has never denounced the egregious crimes committed by Croats against the Serb minority in this war. And Islamic leaders in Sarajevo have also readily given their blessing to the state.

The conflict has also snuffed out the careers of those who believed coexistence was possible. Tolerant voices, like that of the former Prime Minister Ante Markovic, are now rarely heard, even within the disorganized and weak opposition parties.

Any act of reconciliation and tolerance now comes at the initiative of individuals. But the weight of all those institutions that have an iron hold over these three ethnic enclaves easily crushes and renders insignificant such small acts of charity.

### Silliness as a Balm

## Hogan! Germans Need You.

By ALAN COWELL

**B**URDENED by decades of guilt, Germans are understandably reluctant to mine their past for laughs. So it's surprising to say the least that each evening at 6:30 the ratings jump by 50 percent on the Munich-based Cable One network, as up to 840,000 Germans tune in to "Hogan's Heroes," the American prisoner-of-war sitcom that even some Americans criticized as insensitive to World War II's horrors when it first aired in the 1960's.

Here, writ large in this comedy of caricatures, are the gray and black uniforms of the Hitler era, the barbed wire and the wooden huts of a prison camp — totems that usually evoke feelings of shame mixed with revulsion in Germans. So what's the joke?

"It's very simple," said Josef Joffe, a newspaper commentator in Munich. The two main German characters of the series — Colonel Klink, the prison commandant, and the beefy guard Sergeant Schultz — "are absolutely non-threatening."

"They are bumbling fools who do not confront Germans with the classic Hollywood image of the cold, ultra-competent Nazi, the cruel Himmler figure bestriding the world in jackboots," he said.

That is to say, Germans don't mind laughing at Germans in Nazi uniforms provided they are clearly, very clearly, shown to be buffoons — as Third Reich Lite rather than the manifestations of 20th-century evil that Germans regularly see in their history books and much of the rest of popular culture.

### Cageful of Heroes

This explanation of the show's current appeal is supported by its mixed track record in Germany. When first introduced here in 1992 by another channel, with a title that translates roughly as "Barbed Wire and Clean Heels," it was aired without attention to certain nuances of presentation. And it was a ratings flop. Then Cable One hired some creative dubbers to rework it a bit.

It was renamed, somewhat more whimsically, "A Cageful of Heroes." Klink and Schultz were given broad Swabian and Bavarian dialects, playing on regional stereotypes to underline the notion that they are comic figures — not to be confused with, say, the depraved concentration camp commandant played by Ralph Fiennes in the Steven Spielberg film "Schindler's List."

Touchy plot lines in the original American episodes, like a German plan to blitz London, were written out and replaced with a German plan to bombard Britain with condoms and thus win the war through birth control — shades of Woody Allen's comedic dubbing of a Japanese spy thriller in "What's Up, Tiger Lily?"

And, of course, the show's stiff-arm salutes could not be accompanied by "Hell Hitler!" Instead, the new dubbing has German officers barking out, "This is how high the cornflowers grow!" as they raise their arms.

The ratings have soared, and Cable One credits the revamping for the turnaround. Although the show generates nothing like the viewership of top German programs (No. 1 is a nightly newscast that draws some 8.44 million viewers), "Hogan's Heroes" is first in its time slot among Germany's newer cable channels, says Cable One, which is available nationally. In contrast, "Seinfeld," another American import, was canceled by the channel this month because, as one insider put it, its "slick, East Coast American humor just passed people by."

### Ridiculous? Yes. Funny? Well . . .

The success of "Hogan's Heroes" here is all the more remarkable in light of German laws drawn up specifically to prevent glorification of the Third Reich or trivialization of the Holocaust. But the show passes muster. The smart American — epitomized by Bob Crane in the role of Col. Robert Hogan — always outwits the dumb German, while the Wehrmacht is reduced to an array of scheming, ineffective dolts. And in the German view, the show's very silliness distances it from the realities of genocide.

Indeed, its inoffensiveness — if not its wit — seems broadly accepted. "I don't see anything insulting in the one or two episodes I've seen," said Ignatz Bubs, the head of the main Jewish organization in Germany. "On the other hand, it's not very funny; ridiculous, yes, but not worth laughing at."

But — again, this being Germany — can anything be that simple? Can the past ever be diminished, forgotten or glossed over?

Comic relief, of course, can't exist without Angst — otherwise, what would it provide relief from? And so it can be argued that "Hogan's Heroes" provides an antidote to a veritable catalogue of anguished re-examinations of German war culpability in popular culture.

The most striking visual example is "Schindler's List." The 1994 movie, profoundly shocking to young Germans in particular, exploded a myth. Until then, many Germans preferred not to question the notion that they or their forebears were helpless against Hitler's power. Instead, the example of Oskar Schindler bore the deeply disturbing message that even a cynical businessman could do something to save Jews while the bulk of "good" Germans did nothing.

Against that, "A Cageful of Heroes," running in its revised form since 1993, offers a balm. The monocled Col. Wilhelm Klink (Warner Klemperer) and Sgt. Hans Schultz (John Banner), the guard with an appetite for bratwurst and denial ("I see notheeng"), are counterpoints to the sadistic camp commandant of "Schindler's List." No one dies in "Hogan's Heroes." Rather than despise their captors, Mr. Joffe notes, the prisoners are in cahoots with them to dupe the bigwigs in Berlin.

Significantly, moreover, the bulk of the audience that has elevated the American series to near cult status is composed of 14- to 29-year-old males, said Petra Wirtz, a spokeswoman for Cable One.

In other words, those who watch the series are not



"Hogan's Heroes" is winning healthy ratings in Germany because Colonel Klink is an antidote to Angst.

contemporaries of the real Klinks and Schultzes who bore arms and watched over camps; they are a newer generation for whom the horrors are more distant, for whom being German means living in a peaceful, comfortable Europe in which nationalism has been subsumed in the striving for a broader, continent-wide identity. That, perhaps, is why the series, produced in the United States between 1965 and 1971 (and still shown in some markets there), took more than 25 years to cross the Atlantic.

"Normally when you are confronted with German history, you learn about evil and feelings of guilt," said Bernd Nussbaum, a 26-year-old student in Bonn. "This is the opposite. It's sarcastic and ironic and you don't feel

confronted at all. It's funny."

Indeed, Ms. Wirtz noted, the show is followed by a dubbed version of "M\*A\*S\*H," providing an evening dose of what she called "antiwar comedy" that fits easily into modern Germany's broadly pacifist mood.

Perhaps the most telling message of all is that it took a foreign-made farce to bypass Germany's own deep reluctance to be seen as trivializing a monstrous past. Thus, here as anywhere else, it has become easy enough to laugh at what Aristotle defined as comedy's quintessential juxtaposition — the bishop and the banana skin, or the world's greatest evil brought low by a plateful of schnitzel and sauerkraut.

حکایات النهر

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E. MATTHEW

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Continued From Page 1  
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head of the Department of  
Interfaith Medical Center  
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to see naturalistic, holistic  
try first," she said. "If that  
"Well, all right, Doc, I'll  
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bers. Some experts say  
women will peak later  
Theresa McGovern  
blames the Federal Govern  
since the beginning of  
women have been



## Ideas & Trends

# NASA Flew to Mars For Rocks? Sure.

By AMY HARMON

**B**ACK when Apollo 11 allegedly landed on the moon, conspiracy buffs complained that not enough information had been released to tell whether it really had or not.

The skeptics are still ruffled about the moon landing. "Thousands of pictures were taken of the moon during the Apollo missions and yet the public is only shown the same dozen or so — don't you ever wonder why?" one diehard demanded on an Internet news group last week.

Not even the most determined doubter could make the same case for the Mars mission. For two weeks now, earthlings have been bombarded with high-resolution images, press conferences and geological readings. Yet perhaps precisely because of the abundance of information, suspicions about the veracity of the data coming from outer space have soared — especially on the Internet, the information overload.

The amorphous network often fosters the nagging hope that if only all the data on it could be adequately sorted, truth would finally emerge. This is coupled with the utter certainty that such nirvana can never be attained, and thus the peculiarly comforting suspicion that something important is being hidden. And the Pathfinder landing plays right into such binary logic.

"There's such a glut of information anyway that there's a cognitive dissonance," said Richard Metzger, whose World Wide Web site, [www.dinfo.com](http://www.dinfo.com), has been a hub of Mars conjecture. "There's this incredible distrust about what we're being told about everything and it resonates through the whole culture. I think that's a good thing."

With no editing for space, taste or accuracy, e-speculation can get rather elaborate. Not much gets past the pros in alt.conspir-

acy, for instance. "GOLD ON MARS," is the title line of a long exchange on sci.electronics.design. A loud if not necessarily large contingent also continues to bemoan the choice of the Ares Vallis plain as Pathfinder's landing site, over the preferable Cydonia. As perhaps not everyone knows, Cydonia is a rock configuration on the other side of the planet that marks the site of "the monuments and ruins of an ancient civiliza-

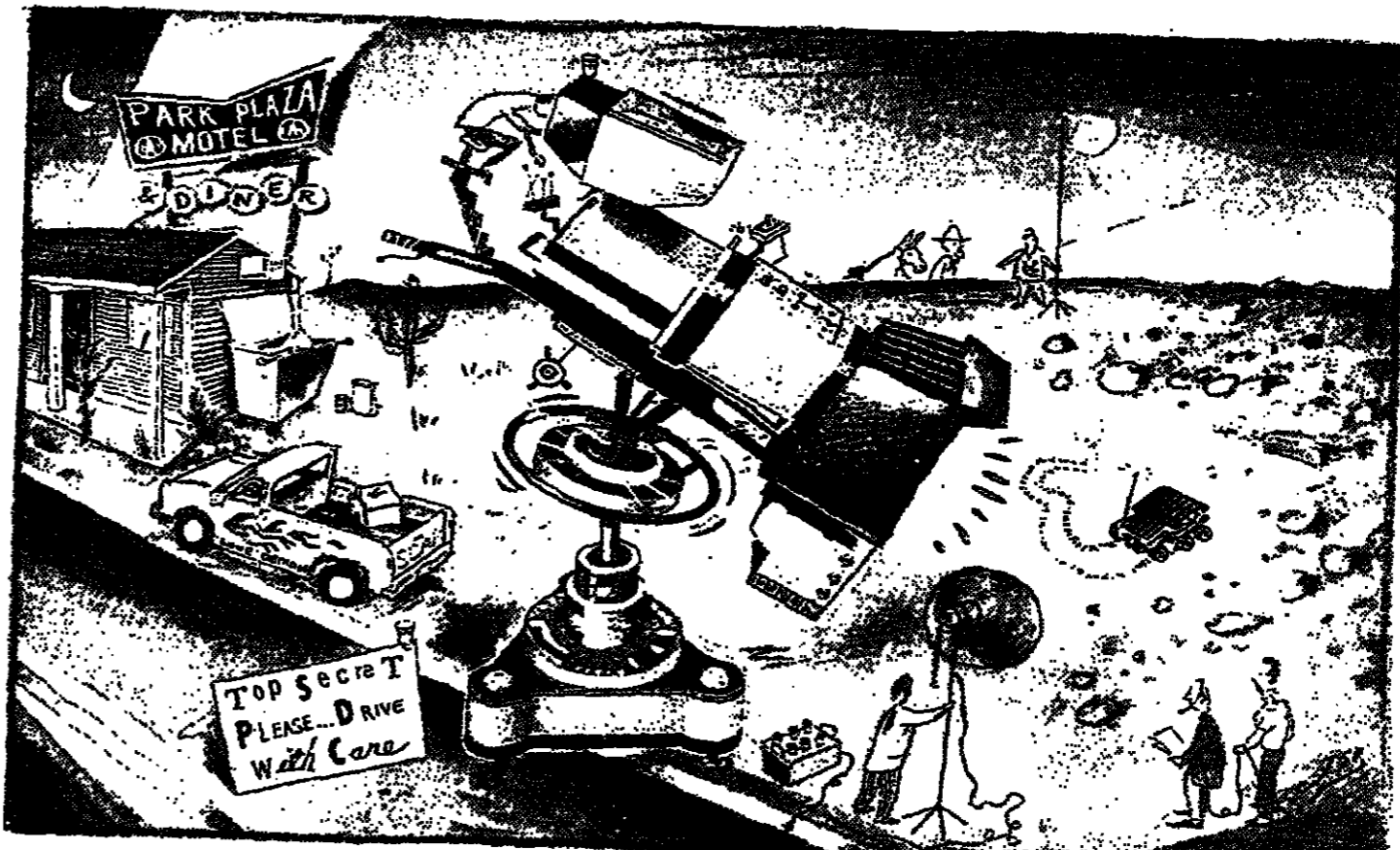
### The Mars mission brings out the conspiracy theories.

tion," according to one of several World Wide Web pages on the subject.

But the wide range of Internet theories about the Pathfinder spacecraft's true activities can ultimately be broken down into two basic camps:

1. Pathfinder is nowhere near Mars. If it exists at all, it is most likely in Albuquerque, although possibly Arizona. Or Australia. If you look closely at some of the alleged Mars pictures, you can see a lizard, an Evian bottle or a speckle from the Photoshop computer program NASA is using to manufacture the pictures. The scientists, or their anonymous backers, or whoever it is that really runs the United States Government, anyway, are pocketing the cash.

2. Pathfinder is on Mars, but does the Government really think we're stupid enough to believe they would go to this much trouble just to collect a bunch of rocks? If you look closely at some of the pictures you can see a Martian footprint. Or at least some moss. The Government has for years



John S. Dykes

covered up previous extraterrestrial contact and this is a) just one more piece of the big lie or b) a transparent attempt to distract attention from the 50th anniversary of the U.F.O. crash in Roswell, N.M., just as that ridiculous weather balloon story was finally about to bite the dust.

### Greetings, Earther

The NASA folks, still stinging from accusations that the Mars Observer spacecraft that disappeared in 1993 was in fact blasted out of space by aliens, don't take kindly to either suggestion, infinite variations of which have been streaming into the Jet Propulsion Laboratory via electronic mail.

"This isn't Capricorn One," said NASA's Kirk Goodall, referring to the 1978 film that portrayed a NASA-orchestrated fake Mars landing on a soundstage in the desert. "This is the first mission when we've released the pictures and results almost immediately.

We're not concealing anything."

Perhaps that's the problem. When it comes to things space age, the line between reality and its various representations has long been easily blurred. Orson Welles's 1938 reading of "War of the Worlds" found an audience all too prepared to believe in its fantastic account. In the 1971 movie "Diamonds Are Forever," James Bond drove a buggy through a fake moonscape in Nevada. And conspiracy aficionados have long contended that the moon landing was staged, filmed by Stanley Kubrick of "2001" fame.

But especially now, believing in aliens or Hollywood special effects may be more palatable than confronting the unsettling realities of what science is capable of. And the deluge of Mars information may make it that much easier to ascribe elusiveness to an obvious truth.

On the other hand, an E-mail message circulated on the Internet last week indicates that maybe the truth is not all that obvious to

Martians, either. "Mars Air Force Denies Stories of UFO Crash," the message began. This was the report: "Valles Marineris (MPJ) — A spokesthing for Mars Air Force denounced as false rumors that an alien space craft crashed in the desert, outside of Ares Vallis on Friday. Appearing at a press conference today, General Rgrmrmy the Lesser, stated that 'the object was, in fact, a harmless high-altitude weather balloon, not an alien spacecraft.' General Rgrmrmy the Lesser stated that hysterical stories of a detachable vehicle roaming across the Martian desert were blatant fiction, provoked by incidences involving swamp gas."

"But the general public has been slow to accept the Air Force's explanation of recent events, preferring to speculate on the 'otherworldly' nature of the crash debris. Conspiracy theorists have condemned Rgrmrmy's statements as evidence of 'an obvious Government cover-up,' pointing out that Mars has no swamps."

### Re-enacting Flight 800

## In the Air, No Mysteries Allowed

By MATTHEW L. WALD

**T**WO days short of a year since Trans World Airlines Flight 800 exploded in flight, crash investigators ran one of the most elaborate re-enactments ever, from the same airport, at the same hour of takeoff, flying a 747 of the same vintage over the same flight path. In the belly tank of the plane was the same amount of fuel, from the same refinery in Greece, warmed to about the same temperature by the air-conditioning equipment and — by chance — by the same sultry weather as on July 17, 1996.

The cockpit crew members threw switches on their control panels at precisely the times that the T.W.A. crewmen had. But this time, about 150 sensors tracked temperatures, pressures and fuel/air ratios that had never been measured before. The re-enactment was a success in the sense that the plane reached the altitude at which the explosion occurred within 30 seconds of Flight 800's flight time.

What is spookiest is not the re-enactment itself, but that it may turn out to be the way of the future.

Most crash investigations end quickly, because of clues in the wreckage or information from the "black boxes," the flight data recorder and cockpit voice recorder. This month, at the National Transportation Safety Board's urging, the Federal Aviation Administration ordered airlines to upgrade their old black boxes, and manufacturers to put better ones on new planes. That should

cut the number of future mysteries. But for those investigations that are not wrapped up quickly, more and more is required. The reason is that regardless of the cost, public tolerance for unexplained air disasters is near zero. More than knowing whether cell phones cause brain tumors or whether acid rain kills forests, people want to know what made Flight 800 blow up, killing all 230 people aboard.

### Fear of Uncertainty

Public officials confronting other mysterious deaths could probably solve more than 230 of them with a budget of more than \$130,000 per death, which is what the safety board has committed so far. (The F.B.I. hasn't said what it has spent, but it is probably more.) But cost is not a factor.

What counts is the fear of uncertainty. "This is a hard business, and it probably is only going to get harder," the chairman of

the safety board, James Hall, said in an interview. "The fewer accidents you have, the more reliance you have on aviation transportation, the less tolerance we have for accidents." And the expectation is that the Government knows everything and should tell everything.

Yet the explanations also tend to be increasingly complicated. Planes do not crash for simple reasons; years of learning from mistakes have made planes ever safer. That means each crash is caused by a rare combination of complex circumstances.

Future investigations may also be complicated because they involve new issues posed by aging aircraft, as the number of old planes grows. Age could be a factor in the crash of TWA 800, which was 25 years old, though there is no evidence so far.

No matter what the cause, concern over the crash of Flight 800 is so widespread a year later that news organizations are conducting polls of the kind usually used in the New Hampshire primary. On the eve of the anniversary, Fox News said it had surveyed 901 registered voters and found that mechan-

### The public wants to know why crashes happen. And it thinks the Government always has the answer.

ical failure was the leading candidate in the public's mind, with a missile a strong second and a bomb lagging in third.

### Frustration Upon High

The question also comes up at Presidential appearances. President Clinton, asked about Flight 800 in a Rose Garden appearance on the anniversary, said he was frustrated "not to know 100 percent what caused that crash." Eventually, he might know. But the investigation has already consumed more than a year and is likely to take at least another. The Safety Board has spent nearly \$30 million — just housing the wreckage for two

years will cost \$10 million — and before it is done it will push the boundaries of engineering knowledge.

Two years would still be far short of the record, however. Later this year, investigators hope to wrap up the 1994 crash of a USAir 737 near Pittsburgh. That investigation required the safety board to fly two airplanes in a re-enactment, a 737 plus a 727 of the kind that had crossed the USAir plane's path moments before the accident.

To learn everything possible about another crash, of an American Eagle turboprop in Roselawn, Ind., in October 1994, the board flew one of those planes, an ATR-72, behind an Air Force tanker that sprayed it with water at high altitude to re-create icing.

The Transportation Department has committed the F.A.A. to a goal of zero accidents. But the way there could lead through even bigger crashes in the future. Difficult as it is to confront the crash of a lightly loaded 737 with "only" 230 people aboard, Mr. Hall said that the pressures on investigators and the efforts required will grow again. Plane manufacturers are working on plans, he said, for jets that could carry 1,000 passengers.



Re-enacting Flight 800: a 747 takes off.

James Estrin/The New York Times

## The Better Half Got the Worse End

Continued From Page 1

away from AIDS treatment, said Dr. Janet Mitchell, the head of the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology at Interfaith Medical Center in Brooklyn. "Communities of color tend to see Western medicine as an alternative and to see naturalistic, holistic approaches as what they will try first," she said. "If that fails, then maybe they'll say, 'Well, all right, Doc, I'll take your pills.'"

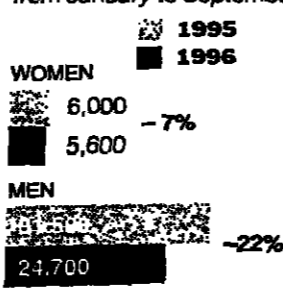
In a sense, the AIDS gender gap reflects the history of women with AIDS, a history in which women have always lagged behind men. AIDS made its first appearance in the United States in 1981 in homosexual men, who are now reaping most of the benefits of early prevention and education efforts. It was not until several years later that women began turning up with AIDS in large numbers. Some experts say it is to be expected that deaths in women will peak later in the epidemic.

Theresa McGovern, the legal director of the H.I.V. Law Project in Manhattan, holds a different view. She blames the Federal Government for the disparity. "Ever since the beginning of this epidemic," she complained, "women have been overlooked."

### Women and AIDS

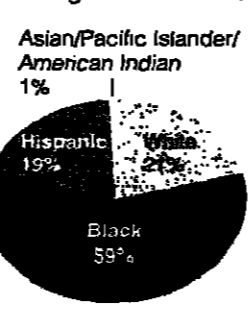
AIDS-related deaths among women are not falling as sharply as those among men, and most women with AIDS are members of minorities.

Estimated number of AIDS-related deaths from January to September.



Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

AIDS cases reported among women in 1996.



THE NEW YORK TIMES

Ms. McGovern noted that it was not until 1993, after her group brought suit, that the Centers for Disease Control expanded its official list of AIDS-related illnesses to include ailments that are particular to women, such as cervical cancer and chronic yeast infections. And even now, many doctors fail to recognize these conditions as signs of H.I.V. infection.

Moreover, it has only been four years since the National Institutes of Health began permitting women of childbearing age to participate in the early phases of AIDS clinical trials. Today, women account for 16 percent of the patients in Government-financed AIDS studies, according to Dr. Anthony Fauci, director of the National Institute for Allergy and Infectious Diseases.

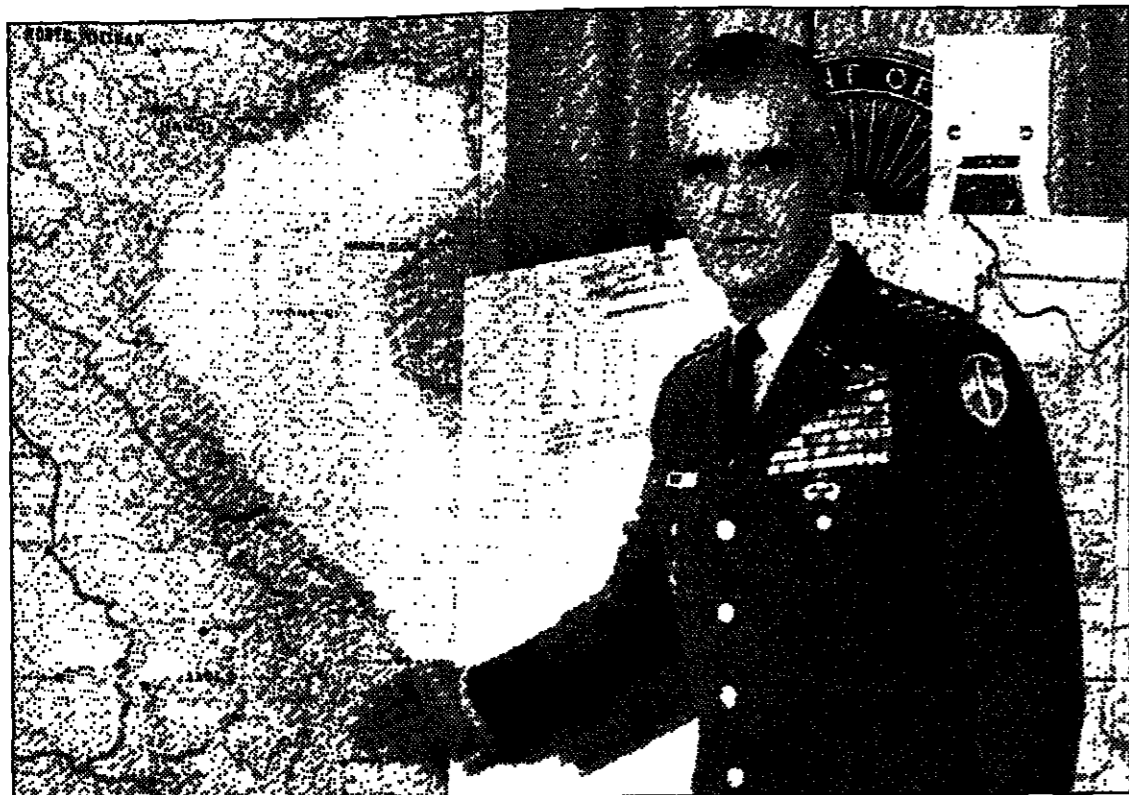
There are some efforts to close the AIDS gender gap. The Bristol-Myers Squibb Foundation, the charitable arm of the pharmaceutical company, recently gave \$220,000 to the American Foundation for AIDS Research to establish the first national program to recruit and keep women in clinical trials. The foundation is giving the money to 12 community groups to study ways to overcome obstacles that keep women from enrolling in research, such as lack of day care or transportation.

### After new AIDS drugs take wide effect, the gender gap is going to get even bigger.

But Dr. Arthur Amman, who heads the AIDS research foundation, does not expect change in the numbers anytime soon. The statistics just released, he said, do not fully reflect the impact of protease inhibitors, the new drugs that have revolutionized AIDS treatment. "After we see the impact of the protease inhibitors," he said, "the gap is going to get even bigger."

Perhaps just as troubling as the new numbers, Dr. Amman and others say, is the false impression they have left with the public. "You are reading in the paper that the epidemic is over," said Ms. McGovern, the legal aid lawyer, "and yet we are still watching these women die."

# The Nation



Gen. William Westmoreland, shown at a 1967 briefing, was accused of understating enemy strength.



Lieut. Col. Oliver L. North misled Congress about arms sales to Iran.



Lieut. Kelly Flinn lied about a love affair.

## A Rigidly Flexible Notion of Truth

By ELAINE SCIOLINO

**W**HEN it comes to telling the truth, the American military draws a clear bright line.

Under the Uniform Code of Military Justice, any person who knowingly deceives, signs any false record or makes "any other false official statement" will be "punished as a court-martial may direct."

The reason for such uncompromising harshness makes sense: a bond of trust between a commander and the troops is crucial to winning wars. The punishment for deception is much tougher for officers, who are held to a higher ethical standard than enlisted soldiers. Where civilian life accepts lying in the name of good manners, privacy and many other matters, the military feels it cannot.

"On the battlefield people's lives are dependent on the word of others," said Maj. Lindsey E. Arnold, an Army chaplain and an expert on ethics. "The issues here are ones of life and death."

In the 1991 war against Iraq, a soldier falsified a report on whether a resupply route from Saudi Arabia into Iraq was free of mines. It wasn't, and an American officer was killed when a mine exploded.

But the immutable need to tell the truth on the battlefield clashes with the reality of peacetime. The military, it turns out, is often as inclined as other employers to tolerate, encourage and sometimes require people to lie.

In matters of the heart, for example, military rules

encourage forms of deception. Unlike stealing and murder, fraternization and adultery are punishable only when they disrupt good order and discipline.

If an affair is discreet, it hurts no one, the reasoning goes. Concealment keeps one from becoming a criminal. The military does not seek out adulterers and fraternizers, and it is only when their activity is reported that an investigation is started and the accused is called upon to tell the truth.

The Air Force, which prosecutes adultery and fraternization more vigorously than the other services, says it is encountering more cases involving lying, which is a more serious charge than fraternization or adultery.

Take the case of First Lieut. Kelly Flinn, the first female B-52 pilot, who was charged with committing adultery with a civilian married to an enlisted airman, and other offenses. The adultery charge would have brought a maximum prison sentence of one year; her sworn statement that the relationship was "platonic" when it was not could have brought five years.

### Doing the Right Thing

The case of Second Lieut. William R. Kite Jr., a security police supervisor, is even more dramatic. He was initially charged with two counts of fraternization, even though it involved only one woman, an enlisted airman who left the service and became his wife. He twice denied to his superiors that they were involved, but confronted with records of their telephone conversations, he confessed. He was praised for doing the right thing—and promptly charged with two instances of lying. The two fraternization charges could have carried a prison sentence of up to four years, the lying charges 10.

Lieutenants Flinn and Kite received general discharges. Living a lie is the only way homosexuals can serve in the military. Three weeks into his Presidency in 1993, President Clinton vowed to end the need for such lying. But that's not what happened. And despite recent court challenges, the current "Don't ask, don't tell" policy codifies the practice of deception that is anathema to the military code.

As a National Security Council aide, Lieut. Col. Oliver L. North was convicted in 1989 of three felony counts, including "aiding and abetting" the Reagan Ad-

### The military has good reasons never to tolerate lying. Except sometimes.

ministration's effort to deceive Congress when he wrote false chronologies about the arms-for-hostages initiative in Iran. A year later, a Federal appeals court threw out the convictions because his immunized testimony had been improperly used against him.

Telling less than the whole truth, purportedly in the interest of national security, does not carry the same stigma as lying to save one's skin.

During the Vietnam War, Gen. William C. Westmoreland and his aides were accused of deliberately giving falsely low estimates of the Vietcong's troop strength in

1967, in the months leading up to the Tet offensive. During the 1991 Gulf war, Gen. H. Norman Schwarzkopf, the commander of American troops, gave news briefings based on bomb damage assessments that many intelligence analysts disputed as far too optimistic. Both generals denied the accusations.

### Lies of Omission

"Every profession develops a set of exceptions where it thinks it is all right to lie," said Sissela Bok, the author of the 1978 classic, "Lying" (Pantheon Books). "In the military the big exception has to do with lying to the enemy, and there it is sometimes justified. The trouble is that it involves lying to your own citizens as well."

Gen. Joseph Ralston of the Air Force, who was up for the job of Chairman of Joints Chiefs of Staff at the time of the Kelly Flinn imbroglio, was criticized for failing to inform Secretary of Defense William Cohen about an adulterous relationship he had 13 years before.

"General Ralston's so-called 'lies of omission' are more harmful to good order and discipline than any lies that any lieutenants tell regarding their sex lives," wrote Capt. Joseph E. Cazenavette, Lieutenant Kite's lawyer. "Now with General Ralston continuing in his post despite his adultery and omissions, the existence of a double standard is ratified."

Before he withdrew from the running, General Ralston told Mr. Cohen he had tried to learn from his mistake. "Our armed forces are composed of human beings that strive to meet the highest standards every day," he said, "but I am acutely aware of human strengths and human frailties."

### It Worked in Watergate

## Playing the Immunity Card

By STEPHEN LABATON

**A**FTER being granted immunity by Congress a generation ago and providing the extraordinary testimony that helped topple President Richard M. Nixon, John W. Dean 3d, his former White House counsel, spent four months in Federal custody for conspiracy to obstruct justice.

Now a new Congressional committee investigating a different White House is contemplating whether to confer immunity on John Huang, the former top Democratic fund-raiser and Government official. But most lawmakers assume Mr. Huang could never be prosecuted if he testified as Mr. Dean was. That is because since Watergate, a Federal appeals court examining the Iran-contra case against Oliver L. North erected virtually insurmountable barriers to prosecutors who go after witnesses immunized by Congress.

Congress now grants immunity less often than in the days before the North decision. But an old tension between immunity and prosecution survives.

A legal concept first developed in 18th-century Britain, immunity in the United States is intended to protect the Fifth Amendment right against self-incrimination while still giving investigators the ability to gather evidence. It is the reverse of the *Miranda* warning, itself rooted in the Fifth Amendment: A witness granted immunity has no right to remain silent, but nothing that he says can be used against him.

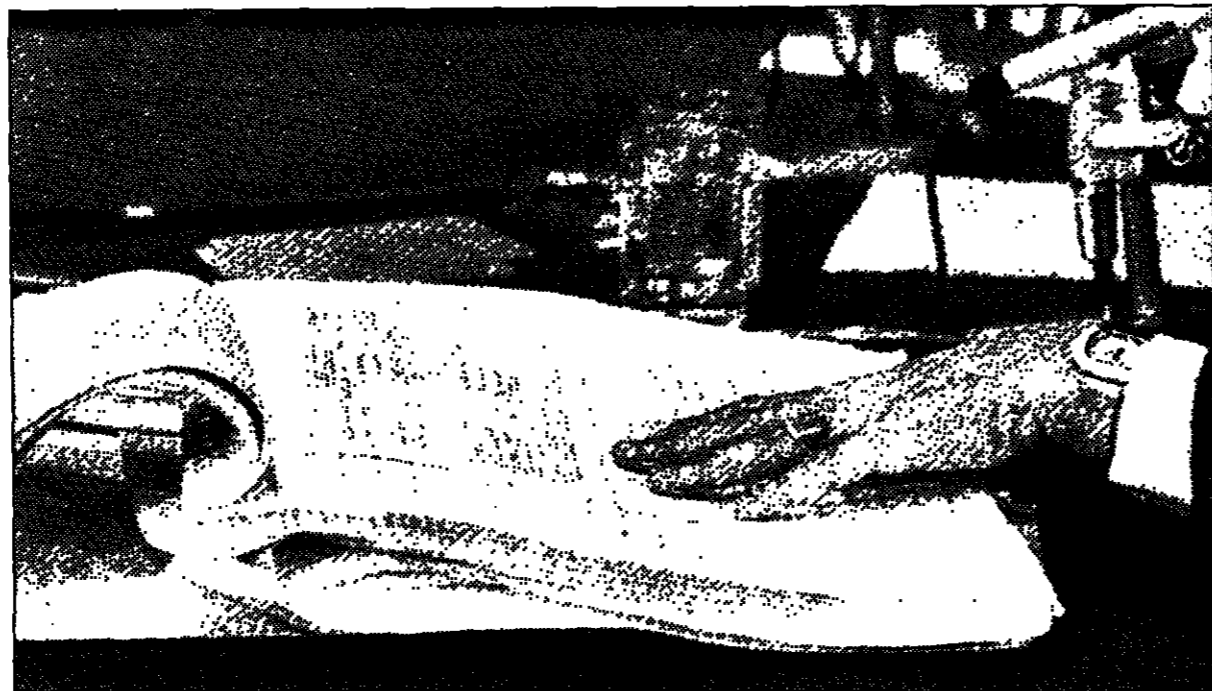
Congress passed the first immunity law in 1857 to force testimony of bribery and corruption in the House of Representatives over the disposal of public lands. Before long, criminals looked upon it as their get-out-of-jail card.

### The courts have made Congress choose between fact-finding and prosecuting.

"For five years, rascals and scalawags of various stripes journeyed with celebrity to Congress to confess and thus receive an 'immunity bath' that cleansed them, if not of their sins, at least of legal culpability for crimes committed," wrote James Hamilton, a lawyer on the Senate Watergate committee, in his book "The Power to Probe" (Random House, 1978).

The current law was adopted in 1970 as part of the Omnibus Crime Control Act that the Justice Department proposed at a time when Mr. Dean was an aide to Attorney General John N. Mitchell.

Mr. Dean said he was willing to testify without immunity. But because the White House tapes had not yet surfaced and his testimony was sure to be challenged by Mr. Nixon's top aides, his lawyer, Charles N.



John W. Dean 3d followed text with his fingers during Senate Watergate committee testimony in 1973.

Shaffer, insisted he seek immunity. Still, the Watergate committee's chief counsel, Sam Dash, was unwilling to accept Mr. Shaffer's version of Mr. Dean's testimony before recommending immunity. So Mr. Dash held a series of 2 A.M. rendezvous with Mr. Dean.

These secret sessions, the two men recounted in interviews last week, were to persuade Mr. Dash that Mr. Dean deserved immunity because he was a credible witness and because he had important, and incriminating, things to say about President Nixon. Under an unusual arrangement, Mr. Dash agreed that if the committee did not grant immunity, he would not use the information. The special prosecutor at the time, Archibald Cox, opposed granting immunity, fearing it would compromise his investigation and possible prosecutions.

In hindsight it is clear to the prosecutors and Congressional investigators of Watergate that the immunity conferred on 27 witnesses was essential.

### Taking the Fifth

Yet that immunity did not prevent many of the targets from being convicted. In part, this was because many of Mr. Nixon's lieutenants, uncomfortable with the image of themselves taking the Fifth Amendment, never sought immunity.

During the Iran-contra hearings, many more White House aides invoked the Fifth. Eager to find a compelling witness and to hear Mr. North's account, the committee hastily granted him immunity without finding out

beforehand what he would say. That decision proved fatal to the prosecutors, who saw Mr. North's conviction reversed by a Federal appeals court.

### Hobson's Choice

"The Fifth Amendment requires that the Government establish priorities before making the immunization decision," wrote Judges Laurence H. Silberman and David B. Sentelle, two of the most conservative Reagan appointees of the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia, as they accepted the argument of the American Civil Liberties Union and overturned the conviction of Mr. North. "The Government must occasionally decide which it values more: immunization (perhaps to discharge institutional duties, such as congressional fact-finding and information dissemination) or prosecution."

If the Government chooses immunity, the judges said, then it must understand that "it is taking a great chance that the witness cannot constitutionally be indicted or prosecuted."

Congress has granted immunity to more than 300 witnesses since 1970. But Mr. Dean said he never considered using his to avoid a conviction. "I tried to do the right thing, and to me that was to accept responsibility," he said. "It would be a pretty shallow victory to get off on a technicality as Ollie North did."

Mr. Dean says his lawyer still thinks he had good grounds to challenge the charges against him. "Charlie said to me a few years ago that we had a much better case than Ollie North ever had," he said.

## Top 10 List As Mirror

Continued From Page 1

see suspects move and speak on screen. Mr. Cunanan, who seems to change his look with chameleonlike ease, can be seen on the World Wide Web at [www.fbi.gov/mostwanted/cunah.htm](http://www.fbi.gov/mostwanted/cunah.htm), where the suddenly famous image of the choirboy in short dark hair and wire-rimmed glasses seems jarringly at odds with the man with the blond buzz cut who glares from one of three "additional photos."

In recent years, the F.B.I.'s concern with terrorism has prompted it to publicize its list abroad, relying on overseas newspapers and the Voice of America to translate news about the fugitives into other languages. Last month, the Top 10 became nine with the capture in Pakistan of Mir Anil Kansi after four years on the run as the suspect in the shooting deaths of two C.I.A. employees outside the agency's gates in 1993. (Officials said the \$2 million reward, rather than the wanted list, was pivotal in the arrest.)

### Where the Money Was

Suspects like Mr. Kansi were nowhere to be found in 1950, when the list was first circulated to newspapers, magazines and radio and TV stations. Back then the agency considered bank heists serious enough to make room on the list for Willie Sutton, who robbed banks because that's where the money was.

The 1960's brought a new era. The list reflected the preoccupation of the F.B.I. Director, J. Edgar Hoover, with what he viewed as subversive political figures. In that decade black militant and antiwar radicals made it to the top 10, including H. Rap Brown, Angela Davis, Bernadine Dohrn and Katherine Ann Power.

The list had its full complement in 1970 when Mr. Hoover was said to have ordered it expanded to 14 to include four men wanted in the fatal bombing at a University of Wisconsin mathematics research center affiliated with the military. One has never been found.

Later, the country's widening concern about narcotics prompted the F.B.I. to place drug lords in the top 10, including Juan Garcia Abrego, arrested last year. The most recent shift is the emphasis on terrorists. Prominent on the list now are the two men charged with planting the bomb aboard Pan Am Flight 103, which disintegrated in a fireball over Lockerbie, Scotland, in 1988, killing 270 people.

Still, fugitives suspected of violent crimes occupy a secure niche. As an interstate fugitive and hence a Federal outlaw, Mr. Cunanan joined several others wanted in homicide-related offenses. (In general, homicide itself is not a Federal crime unless the victim is a law-enforcement officer or Government employee.)

In past years, other well-known fugitive killers have made it on the list. The serial killer Theodore Bundy was on the list for five days in 1978. James Earl Ray, the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.'s assassin, was on the list — twice. He was on for two months as a fugitive in 1968 and again when he escaped for two days in 1977. As one Federal law enforcement official who has closely followed the top-10 list described it, "Homicide is one crime that is never out of fashion."

كزمان العمل





# The Beltway Talks Back

## Wake Up, America: Apathy Can Be Dangerous



**U**nless the heat has warped our memory, it was only a couple of years ago that Americans were so mad at Washington there could have been a new Congressional election every month. Today, the cry of "throw the bums out" is seldom heard, and the people storming the ramparts of the Capitol are mostly the usual suspects looking to cut the usual deals.

John Huang had ties to a company with ties to the Chinese Government while raising millions of dollars for the Democrats? The loyalists whom Newt Gingrich had taken to his bosom tried to ace him out? What does any of this have to do with the price of a double-decaficed mocha latte?

The reason for this complacency, according to the polls, is that most Americans believe the country as a whole and they themselves are better off than at any time since who knows when. But boredom with government is a threat to the people's long-term interests, including people who make a living saying things like "boredom with government is a threat to the people's long-term interests" — the experts, pundits, gurus and others known collectively as the Beltway insiders.

A few leading commentators and others were asked to explain once again just why all good citizens must get serious. Here are their responses:

**Ralph Nader** is the author of "No Contest: Corporate Lawyers and the Perversion of Justice in America." Strange, isn't it, that thousands of corporate lobbyists are actually excited about what is going on in Washington. For they are pushing legislation to limit or eliminate their liability for their corporate crime, fraud and abuse against citizens and investors whom they injure. These corporate interests use Orwellian language to call their bills "tort reform," "securities reform," "regulatory reform" and "banking reform."

Should these measures pass, you will pay more and have less recourse to justice, and health and safety standards will be weaker and less vigorously enforced.

On another front, more of your tax dollars will go to huge corporate welfare programs and giveaways (\$70 billion worth of public airwaves to existing TV broadcasters, for instance) if people do not back the politicians — both liberals and conservatives — who are fighting in Congress to end these boondoggles.

Stay bored and government becomes more of an instrument of the rich and powerful against the rest of America. Get active with your fellow citizens and you might just see more government of, by and for the people.

**Norman J. Ornstein** is resident scholar at the American Enterprise Institute.

Peace and prosperity: great developments for the country, but tough going for politicians and pundits. Good times mean complacency

among voters; combine that feeling with the underlying cynicism about politics, and it is no wonder that, outside the Beltway, events in Washington are even less compelling than they were in the halcyon days of cold war tension and economic turmoil.

The benign neglect of Washington has been fed by a sense that President Clinton, Speaker Newt Gingrich and the Senate majority leader, Trent Lott, have found ways to cut deals to make modest changes that steer the nation in the right direction.

Their ability to keep the process on track has been admirable, but it is plenty tenuous. The very lack of outside threat or internal crisis leaves a vacuum that has been filled by often vicious partisan bickering and ideological warfare that could, if unchecked, poison the atmosphere enough to make further compromise and action impossible.

"So what?" you ask. Times will not always be good. If we continue to make small but tangible progress in areas from Medicare reform to expanding free trade to campaign finance reform, we can prevent pain and dislocation down the road when we can least afford it.

**David Gergen** is editor at large of U.S. News & World Report.

People are so bored with Washington, says my friend Mark Shields, that they are turning off C-SPAN in favor of the Weather Channel. True enough, but there's much about our long-term future that needs attention.

Beyond the obvious lack of nerve in reforming Social Security and cleaning up campaign finance, we seem unable to figure out what can be done to rebuild American families. The past 40 years have witnessed the largest collapse of family life in recorded history — and it won't be repaired with V-chips and \$500 tax credits.

Meanwhile, much of Washington is also strangely silent on the disasters unfolding in public universities in California and Texas — and soon to appear elsewhere — as affirmative action is thrown out. Racial preferences are no longer sustainable politically, but a return to segregation would be even worse. Clearly, we need to pursue much stronger efforts at remediation in secondary school.

On a wholly different front, we are shortchanging one of our most vital long-term investments: basic scientific research. Federal spending has dropped four years in a row and is still heading down. To allow a continued deterioration would compromise prospects for our security, economy and quality of life.

**Marian Wright Edelman** is president of the Children's Defense Fund.

Congress and President Clinton have a historic opportunity to address a shameful and solvable problem shared by 10 million uninsured children, most of whom live with working parents. The House-Senate conference committee will soon decide whether to adopt a Senate plan

to insure at least six million children with good benefits.

The Senate plan is partly financed by a 20-cent tobacco tax that would curb teen-age smoking and save hundreds of thousands of lives. The inferior House plan leaves the door open for special interests to raid the child health fund and gives no assurance that a single child will actually receive coverage.

Every American must speak out for our children's health so that special interests like Big Tobacco are not the only voices our lawmakers hear.

**Lynne Cheney** is former chairwoman of the National Endowment for the Humanities.

One reason that people outside the Beltway should care about what's going on there is that Washington can render state efforts moot. Consider "whole math" instruction, which has been making its way into schools for several years. The idea is that mathematics is a natural activity that students will invent procedures for if only they are given mathematically rich problems to solve.

Parents concerned that this idea will prove destructive are working to be sure that states require instruction in basic skills. They've made headway, but the Administration could reverse it. The national math test for eighth graders being planned for 1999 could easily overwhelm state efforts, and it is being shaped entirely by advocates of the "whole math" approach.

**Arianna Huffington** is chairwoman of the Center for Effective Compassion.

A very important piece of legislation — the charitable tax credit — is getting scant attention in Washington. The proposal would allow families to give up to \$1,000 of what they owe in taxes to a poverty-fighting charity of their choice. Not only would it provide billions of dollars for effective grass-roots groups but it would also strengthen the frail bonds of community.

In the course of deciding what group to support, citizens would have the opportunity to become more involved in the lives of those in need. And the charitable tax credit would establish a hierarchy of charitable priorities at a time when both political parties have tragically neglected the crisis of poverty and violence in our inner cities.

**Kevin Phillips** is editor and publisher of American Political Report and author, most recently, of "Arrogant Capital."

For voters to ignore Washington's corruption hearings because Congress won't pass meaningful reform anyway is sagacity, not apathy.

Besides, Washington is never the nation's prime focus near the peak of a financial boom and stock market bubble — not in the early 1890's, not in the late 1920's and not now. That's true even though money's corruption of politics often tops out close to

other peaks of the money culture — the record-setting Dow and the economists' announcement of the end of the business cycle. When (and if) the bubble pops, voters will get involved with a vengeance.

**Michael Mandelbaum** is the author of "NATO Expansion: A Bridge to the Nineteenth Century."

As Poland, Hungary and the Czech Republic received invitations to enter NATO, and American officials assured Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania that they, too, could join, one feature of NATO expansion received less attention than it deserves: the price tag for Americans.

Upgrading the military establishments of the new members and sending Western troops to the territories of the three Baltic countries to protect them from their huge neighbor, Russia, could cost hundreds of billions of dollars. The new members cannot pay; the Western Europeans will not pay.

So Americans would foot the bill, requiring higher taxes, less social spending, abandoning a balanced budget, or all three. All Americans should care about that.

**Zbigniew Brzezinski** was national security adviser to President Jimmy Carter.

Three issues deserve public attention; each, if mismanaged, could affect every American's pocketbook and even cost American lives.

The first involves Europe. By widening NATO, we can reduce the chances of new intra-European conflicts. Otherwise, Americans could soon find themselves again engaged in European bloodshed.

The Middle East cries for more engagement by the United States in the stalemated Israeli-Palestinian peace process. Renewed conflict could quickly ignite a major energy crisis.

Last but not least, a more powerful China is emerging, while America's relationship with that awakening giant is in a state of drift. By portraying China already as our enemy, some commentators are engaging in a self-fulfilling prophecy.

In brief, ignorance is not bliss.

**Vinnie Rosario** is a bartender at The Capital Grille.

As the economy has heated up, Washington has seen a revival of 80's indulgence with a 50's retro twist, demonstrated by the unusual number of martinis, cigars and steaks being ordered at The Capital Grille when Congress is in session.

And over the hustle and bustle of bar interaction, the old jokes can be heard, like, "How many politicians does it take to screw in a light bulb?" The most timely response these days, though, is, "They'd immediately form a committee to determine the most effective way to meet the challenges of this great task."

What does all this mean for the rest of America? Hey, a bartender never reveals his secrets. □

### Essay

WILLIAM SAFIRE

# The Stephens 'Drop'

WASHINGTON

A "drop," in spookspeak, is a clandestine place to deposit and receive documents. A "dead drop" can be a hole in a tree; an ordinary drop can be an office or friend's house where an operative can leave or pick up data without the knowledge of employer or family.

John Huang's drop was conveniently across the street from his Government office. It was a room in a suite rented by Stephens Inc., part of the Little Rock financial empire from which flowed the millions in loans that saved the 1992 Clinton campaign. The Riady family of Indonesia, whose Lippo Group put Huang in a top-secret spot in the Clinton Administration, did a lot of business with Jackson Stephens.

At informative Thompson committee hearings last week, we learned that Huang, Lippo's man at Clinton Commerce, received a call on the average of twice a week from a secretary at the Stephens drop who was instructed not to leave her boss's name. Huang would then cross the street to pick up and send express

## Huang's home away from home.

packages and use the Stephens phone.

We know that Huang spoke to former Lippo associates at least 237 times in his 14 months at his sensitive trade post. "That number troubles me," said Senator Joseph Lieberman. The Connecticut Democrat was further troubled to learn that "the 237 do not include any calls made from the visitors' office at Stephens Inc."

Hard evidence that Huang spoke to the Lippo conduit to China practically every day came on top of testimony from a security-unconscious C.I.A. that Huang (whose 67 visits to the Clinton White House and 6 to the Chinese Embassy set a world record for mid-level bureaucrats) was shown raw intelligence data on 37 occasions by his personal C.I.A. "briefer."

This included a top-secret assessment of the leadership succession in China from a U.S. agent whose life would be forfeited if the raw data blew his cover. How would you like to be a C.I.A. agent in the field whose unfiltered filing is shown to a Clintonite who talks every day to the Lippo partners of the Chinese Government?

Senator Thompson is getting traction despite John Glenn and his defensive partisans. First Glenn was suckered into Huang's immunity stunt. Next, Glenn accused Thompson of playing "loose" with F.B.I. evidence of China's penetration plan, then had to sheepishly admit his mistake. If see-no-evil Glenn were a Republican, White House spinnemeisters would Burtonize him.

The Senate's steady building of a case should shame lethargic Justice investigators. Questions:

Has the Public Integrity section of Justice obtained records from Fedex and other private mail services to determine who sent the thick envelopes delivered to Huang at his Stephens drop?

Has Justice taken all overseas and Canadian phone numbers called by Huang from his home, cell phone, Commerce and D.N.C. offices — and matched them with all numbers dialed from the Stephens office?

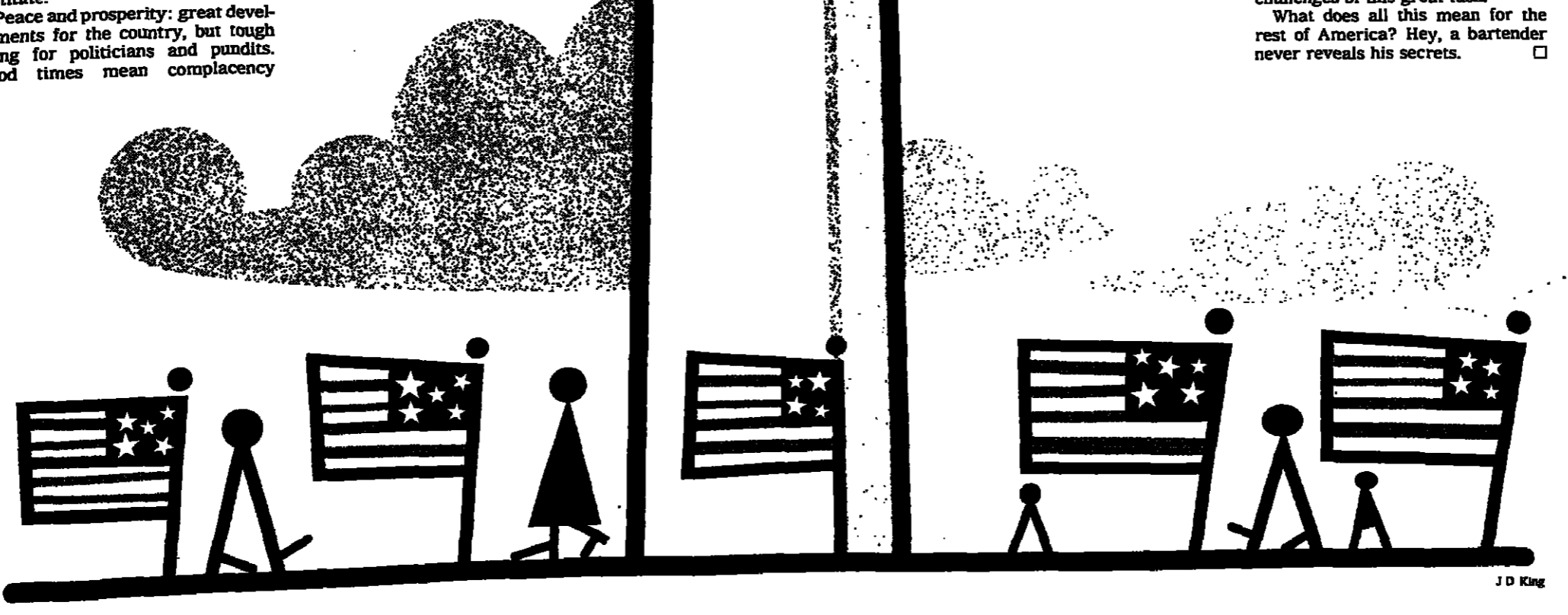
Has the F.B.I. interviewed Vice President Gore about his meeting at a \$300,000 Santa Monica fund-raiser on Sept. 27, 1994, with Shen Juern, chairman of China Resources? Does Justice know that Shen was Beijing's partner with Lippo in a Hong Kong bank notorious as a front for Chinese espionage?

In that regard, Thompson released a letter from Huang effusively thanking Jack Quinn, then Gore's chief of staff, for meeting with Huang and Shen three days before that California fund-raiser. Has the Justice Department with its 40 assigned F.B.I. agents — eight months into its investigation — asked Gore or Quinn about the Shen contacts?

The dismaying answer to that last one is no. Quinn tells me he remembers nothing about either meeting: "My surmise is that I just greeted them." But the stunner is that nobody has yet interviewed or deposed him about it. The forgetful Quinn, who later served as White House Counsel, has laudably not skipped the country or taken the Fifth — but investigators leave him unquestioned.

Where is all this leading? Here's my theory: for five years, money from Asia has been flowing into the Clinton campaigns, and for five years, information and policy accommodations have been flowing out of the Clinton Administration to Asian governments.

As money moved from the East and data moved from the West, Lippo — with its operatives in Washington, Little Rock, Jakarta and Hong Kong — was the broker, the middleman or, in intelligence lingo, the "cutout." □





# Making the Swiss accountable

**The first names of holders of dormant Swiss bank accounts will be released this week. Marilyn Henry meets the man behind the bank audit**

The Swiss banks, after years of balking, are about to publish the first list of names on dormant accounts, and Paul Volcker doesn't know what to wish for.

"I don't know what is going to happen when we publish these names," he said in an interview in his midtown Manhattan office.

One of the most powerful bankers in the world, Volcker is now in charge of a "forensic" investigation that is intended to resolve once and for all the fate of the dormant Holocaust-era accounts in Swiss banks. For half a century, claimants have insisted there were huge sums in the banks, but they have been stymied in their efforts to locate the assets of relatives who died in the Holocaust, in part, because the banks refused to disclose the names on the accounts. Claimants also were rebuffed because they often lacked documentation to identify an account.

"I don't know whether to sit here fearing that we find a hell of a lot of this stuff, or the enormous embarrassment of the Swiss banks, or we find very little," said Volcker, the former head of the US Federal Reserve. The difference in the estimates of the value of Holocaust-era assets is astounding. The Swiss banks' estimate is around \$38 billion. Jewish organizations and political advocates have used figures as high as \$7 billion. That's inflated, Volcker said. "The whole size of the [war-era] Swiss banking system was only \$5 billion." Between the two estimates is what Volcker called the "great never-never land," including funds deposited, and possibly removed, by third parties.

These agents appear to be the wild cards. The bank accounts are from an era when there were potent exchange controls and specific bans in Germany against the transfer of Jewish wealth abroad. Many of the deposits were made clandestinely by frightened, persecuted people acting through third parties — lawyers, accountants, associates or friends, Volcker said. In some cases, the funds may never have reached Swiss banks at all.

Or, the agents may have closed the accounts, legally or not. "In some cases, it may have been illicit. How do you track that down? Can you blame it on the bank?" Volcker asked. "How do you know if the bank was in cahoots for something that happened 50 years ago?"



Paul Volcker: 'I knew it would be controversial and emotional, but I didn't expect it to be quite the cause celebre it has become.' Above: Volcker during a visit to Israel. (Ariel Jeruzolimski)

It's been exactly a year since Volcker agreed to head the investigation, which could reach into some 400 Swiss banks that will be asked to account for bank activity from a half-century ago. He was warned, he said, of the practical difficulties, the potential divisiveness and the high emotional stakes — and he took the post, anyway. "I knew it would be controversial and emotional, but I didn't expect it to be quite the cause celebre it has become," he said, jabbing the arm of his chair with a base of a penknife, and leaning on an embroidered pillow that said, "Work is for people who don't know how to fish."

In a dramatic news conference on May 2, 1996, the World Jewish Congress and the Swiss Bankers Association signed a cooperative agreement to oversee the forensic audit. It was a breakthrough.

There had been previous searches of the dormant accounts, notably in the 1960s, but these

were seen as, at best, incomplete. A six-member Jewish and Swiss panel — including Avraham Burg of the Jewish Agency, businessman-philanthropist Ronald Lauder, and Reuben Beraja, of the Argentine Jewish community — was convened with Volcker (who is neither Jewish nor Swiss) at the helm of what was expected to be a complicated, but technical, task. When asked if he is sorry he ever heard of the dormant accounts, Volcker laughs with a boom, the kind that fits a man who's nearly seven feet tall.

"Well, it is taking a lot more time than I thought," he said. "At times, it gets very acrimonious and it's kind of unpleasant." But there was no "equally promising" approach available, he said, adding that the "genius" of the committee of the WJC and SBA is that "they are both implicated and they are both involved, and they both have an interest in seeing it go."

Volcker, however, has had to rein in efforts to expand his commit-

tee's mandate, and often has had to clarify his panel's mission by saying what it is not. The WJC and the bankers have what Volcker called "this little agreement." He was being literal. The pact is only a page and a half long. "The way I read this, our mission is dormant accounts," he said.

"It's not looted assets. It's not what the Nazis took. It's what was deposited, presumably voluntarily, in Swiss banks by refugees. There was some debate about whether this was the correct interpretation, and there are still some efforts to say, 'C'mon, let's go after this other stuff.'"

That "other stuff" is known by the shorthand "Nazi gold." It has riveted international attention and prompted the US and most Western European states to review the history of their dealings with the Nazis and the neutral countries during World War II. In a number of nations, commissions have been formed with ambitious, but vague mandates to examine the issue.

The matter got a significant push in May with the publication of an American report on Nazi gold, under the supervision of Stuart Eizenstat, the leading Clinton administration official on restitution. That report challenged Swiss neutrality and said that Switzerland prolonged the war by serving as the Reich's bankers. The Swiss government objected vehemently to Eizenstat's conclusions.

"While it is a compelling matter, gold, it seems to me, from the Jewish point of view is the least of the issue," Volcker said. "Obviously it is very emotional — teeth and rings and so forth — but I think the main story on the gold was 98 percent known 20 or 30 years ago." And that story, he said, was that the Nazis had stolen Dutch and Belgian gold and shipped it to Switzerland. "That was not news, or shouldn't have been news, but of course people have forgotten about it."

FOLLOWING this week's publication of the first names on dormant Swiss accounts, the Volcker Committee's next task will be to institute "an independent and objective international claims resolution panel to definitively and equitably decide claims."

The panel will operate under liberal rules of evidence, which Volcker's panel must develop. "It's one thing to say we are going to have relaxed rules — what are they?" Volcker said.

In the meantime, action is nearing in several class-action lawsuits that were filed in American federal court against Swiss banks, seeking to force the banks to open their books and to pay compensation. At a hearing at the end of the month, a federal judge is to decide whether the US has jurisdiction to hear the case.

Many argue that the lawsuits replicate what the Volcker Committee is doing.

Some of the plaintiffs, on the other hand, reject the panel, contending that the World Jewish Congress did not have the authority or the claimants' consent to represent their demands.

Volcker, meanwhile, plugs away. Under an expedited timetable he developed with the Swiss Banking Commission, the banks must report by September 15 on all foreign and domestic accounts that have been dormant since 1945. A second list of accounts will be published on October 20. The deadline for filing a claim for an account will be six months after the publication of the names. The claims resolution panel will be required to decide claims, along with interest or other adjustments, within six months after the end of the period for the submission of claims.

The question of dormant accounts should be wrapped up next year. "I think some people will be satisfied. I think there will be some amount of money there, unidentified," Volcker said. "This money is somehow a reasonable estimate of what's left over, and it will be made available in some ways to help the remaining victims of the Holocaust."

NOTE: The first list of names on dormant Swiss bank accounts will be published in The Jerusalem Post on Friday, July 25.

### Home Front

## Mommy managers

By Allison Kaplan Sommer

At a recent gathering of extended family, I witnessed an amazing sight. Sitting around the Shabbat table was a happy, peaceful group of 10 — one nuclear family, eight children and two parents, calmly eating their dinner.

The kids, appearing to range in age from approximately 14 to two, all sat politely at their places in their spottiest holiday clothes and ate their meals quietly, passing dishes from one end of the table to the other. Both parents remained seated the whole time, with no need to jump up to cut meat, clean up messes, or stop arguments. They actually seemed to be enjoying themselves.

It was their behavior, rather than the mere size of their family that flabbergasted me. In recent years, as I've been exposed to religiously observant families more often than in the past, I've stopped being completely shocked that women are physically capable of bearing such

children for even one day? How do you keep them safe?

What I find most fascinating are the details: How do you avoid getting everybody's underwear mixed up?

One mother thought I was crazy. Her response: as long as it fits, who cares if one kid wears another kid's clean underwear?

Others had more practical solutions. One mother I know color codes the underwear, putting a dot of a certain color in indelible ink on each little pair of briefs. Every kid has his or her own color.

The biggest challenge, I am told, is keeping the refrigerator stocked. A food-buying schedule must be firmly in place otherwise shopping is a Sisyphean task: food is purchased, it disappears within hours, another trip to the store is necessary.

It is stories like these, and sights like that of the peaceful Shabbat dinner that convince me that these women must have tremendous organizational talents.

### When I see women with four, five and more children, I find myself straining to understand exactly how their lives work...How do they avoid getting everybody's underwear mixed up?

large numbers of children, and emerge from more than a decade of constant pregnancy physically intact and relatively sane.

It took a while to reach this stage. The first time I met a woman who told me proudly that she bore 12 children, my mouth dropped open — and other parts of my body ached in sympathy. I've made progress since then. But I have had a hard time liberating myself from the belief that the lives of these women must consist of utter chaos, lacking even a moment of serenity. After all, I have just one baby, and it's amazing how he has managed to turn my life upside down.

So when I see women with four, five and more children, I find myself straining to understand exactly how their lives work. How do these families get through even one day? How do you fit the family into the car?

How do you take the children to the zoo without losing any of them? How do you organize feeding, clothing, and educating eight or 12

This leads me to propose an idea: An employment agency should be set up for women who have more than four children. Once their children are grown and out of the house, I think they should be placed at the head of large companies. Their managerial skills are honed and primed — why shouldn't they go straight to the top and start as CEOs? After all, men cruise into top positions straight from the IDF with no business experience, simply because they are considered good leaders.

In fact, men cruise into the top ranks of politics for the same reason. So how about electing a party leader on the basis of her experience with a brigade of children as opposed to his experience with a brigade of soldiers? She would have substantial experience in managing health, education and social services, living within a budget, and handling complex negotiations with creatures, who, like politicians, often behave rather immaturely. I'd vote for her.

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### EARTHLY CONCERNS

## Going with — or against — the grain

By DVORA BEN SHAI

As the world population burgeons and more and more people actually starve from the lack of rice, maize or millet, not to mention such a basic staple as bread. It is only natural to question the use of grain used to sustain the beef industry. Since meat is consumed by only a small percentage of the world's population, can we truly justify the enormous expenditure of grain — which could feed vast numbers of people — in order to produce a luxury product for such a small minority?

The moral, ethical aspect of this question becomes an increasingly contentious issue.

While there are many people devoting time and resources to trying to produce more grain, there are others who claim that there's already enough of these cereal products but they are simply being misused. Cultural trends have shown that as soon as a society becomes more affluent, some sectors of society begin to demand meat, particularly high-quality meat. For example, several countries in Asia which have always depended on pork production to meet their dietary requirements, are now demanding "beefsteak."

To better understand the problems involved in the debate, we must consider the statistics. There is no doubt that beef is a very expensive commodity in light of the resources that go into its production. And here we must factor in its cost both monetarily and environmentally, for we live in a world where even water is becoming a precious commodity. It takes over 5,000 liters of water to produce a kilogram of beef, some five servings. It takes only 330 liters to cultivate a grain-based vegetarian diet for the same number of servings. Over five kilograms of grain products are consumed to produce that one kilo of beef. That same amount of grain would provide a daily ration, that is admittedly poorer in protein but sufficient to nourish and sustain 10 to 12 people. It



Wheat instead of meat? Many claim that a grain-based vegetarian diet could curb world starvation.

is estimated that the 50 million tons of grain used to feed beef cattle every year represents about 80 percent of the total basic requirements of the global population.

Another element to consider is the "slash-and-burn" clearing of forested land to create grazing areas. This is one of the chief causes of the destruction of the world's forests. In tropical rain forests, this practice adds greatly to the erosion of valuable soils, pollution of water sources, and the destruction of vital plants as well as animal habitats. All this contributes to a disturbance of rainfall patterns and interferes with the amount of carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide that is released

into the atmosphere. In the end, this exacerbates global warming. And, adding insult to injury, the land is useful for grazing for only a few years before erosion and other land degradation render it infertile.

So what would happen if beef ceased to be a major item of food production? Would it really be possible to produce enough cereals to feed an ever-hungrier world and conserve important natural resources at the same time? Statistics show this to be a theoretical possibility. But do statistics lie?

The crucial question that remains is whether or not this plan would work, given the nature of humankind and the political agendas of much of the world.

Many vegetarians and vegans claim that meat consumers are the only barrier to ending world starvation. They dismiss all arguments to the contrary as weak rationalizations.

Others question this assumption. They believe that world hunger is not necessarily due to an insufficient food supply but rather to the "politics of famine."

Many people who have worked in famine relief programs in the Far East, in the Indian subcontinent, or in Africa have observed that it is not always the lack of available food that causes starvation but the indifference of governments to the "have-nots" in their societies.

These critics point out one salient fact: Because of dietary concerns, especially over cholesterol, beef consumption in the United States has dropped more than 30% over the past seven years.

But not one grain of extra wheat has been diverted to the famine-stricken areas of the world. In many areas, farmers have been paid subsidies to refrain from growing more grain to avoid a market surplus which would lower the overall world market price of grain. Both financial and political incentives seem to be behind such policies: a valuable commodity like grain means power.

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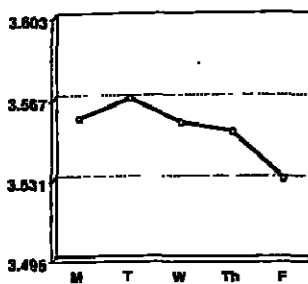
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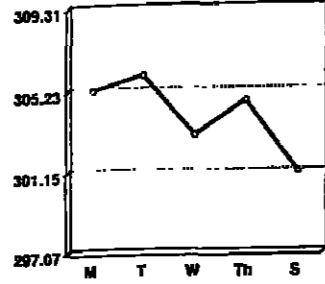
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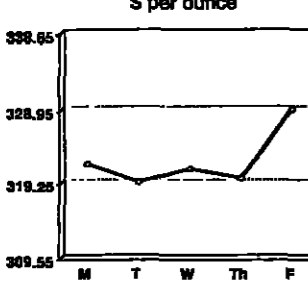
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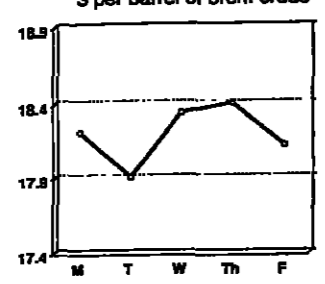
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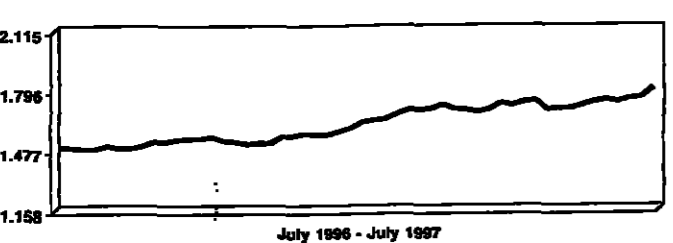
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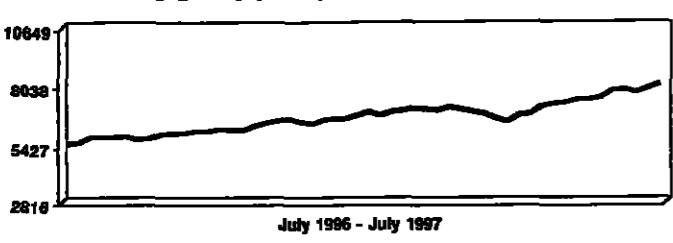
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## Pharmos, Chiron link in drug technology

By JENNIFER FRIEDLIN

Pharmos Corporation and Chiron Corporation announced an agreement to jointly market a technology designed to make protein-based drugs such as insulin and beta interferon more effective, Pharmos said yesterday.

Five years ago, Pharmos and Chiron began developing the drug-delivery technology which aims to better direct drugs to their destination. This increases a treatment's efficacy and decreases the dosage of a drug needed, a company spokesman said.

The deal also represents a significant achievement for Pharmos, a

Florida-based biotechnology company with a research and development center in Rehovot.

"Chiron is a big company, so working with them means prestige, but it also means money," the spokesman said.

The current US market for injectable proteins is \$10 billion.

Pharmos designs drugs for ophthalmic and neurological disorders. The company is currently waiting for the US Food and Drug Administration to approve a treatment designed to cure infections caused by contact lenses.

Based in California, Chiron Corporation develops treatments for neurological disorders.

# Sheetrit: No to gas monopoly

By DAVID HARRIS

Coalition chairman Meir Sheetrit (Likud) yesterday called on the government not to allow the creation of a gas monopoly, as was agreed last week by the Treasury and National Infrastructure Ministry.

Sheetrit also urged the government to introduce a far-reaching bill outlawing all monopolies in the country.

Mks from across the political spectrum say they will oppose the Treasury and National Infrastructure Ministry plan to create a monopoly to run the natural gas industry.

After months of disagreement, the ministries announced they had reached agreement for the creation of a company that would be responsible for the import, distribution and marketing of natural gas.

Israel Electric Corporation (IEC) will also be allowed to import natural gas directly, though it has been prohibited from competing for the gas company tender.

"The differences were in valuing the short- and mid-term," explained one of those involved in the negotiations. This was a reference to the National Infrastructure Ministry's Natural Gas Project management's desire to advance the supply of gas as quickly and efficiently as possible, while the Treasury wants to consider the wider mid-term economic implications, including the creation of another monopoly, despite government policy aimed at greater market freedom.

The National Infrastructure Ministry believes that for the duration of the establishment of a natural gas supply, it is more logical for just one company to be in control.

But several coalition and opposition MKs disagree.

"There is no reason when we already have the IEC and Bezaq for introducing a monopoly in the gas industry," said Avraham Poraz (Meretz). "This is totally unacceptable."

Following the accord reached by the ministries, it is now passed on for consideration to the ministerial economics committee under the chairmanship of Finance Minister Ya'acov Ne'eman. If approved, the plan will then be introduced to the Knesset, at which point Poraz said, he will begin his campaign in earnest against the proposal.

"As an energy bill, it would have to come through the [Knesset] Economics Committee, where it could fall."

Economics Committee chairman Eli Goldschmidt (Labor) said he too will

oppose the proposal, describing it as "a very serious breach of the government's commitment to 'demonopolize'."

Sheetrit, who is still considering the gas agreement, said the need for anti-monopoly legislation is paramount and must be introduced by the government, which can fund a full-time legal adviser who would be needed to work on the complex bill.

"It is crucial that we bring an end to monopolies," said Sheetrit. "All such monopolies mean the public pay more expensive prices."

As a result of the agreement between the ministries, the monopoly will only be guaranteed the tender for a limited, but as yet, unspecified period. When the monopoly's tender period expires, there will be separate tender advertisements for the import, distribution and marketing of natural gas.



Peso paupers

A blind mother named Lina begs with her sleeping baby this weekend on a sidewalk in Baguio City, north of Manila. The recent devaluation of the peso has made the lives of Filipinos on the poverty line even worse. (AP)

## Madge plans 10% to 20% job cuts

By JENNIFER FRIEDLIN

Madge Networks (Israel) is expected to lay off 10-20 percent of its 500-person work force following the release of the parent's second-quarter results, an industry insider close to the company said yesterday.

The Tel Aviv-based maker of communications products is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Madge Networks NV of the Netherlands.

Oppenheimer & Co. said it expects Madge to finish the quarter with losses of \$0.11 per share. The company will release its results Wednesday evening in California.

The company refused to comment.

Madge, the fifth largest computer networking company worldwide, has faced difficulties against larger competitors, such as 3COM. In an effort to increase its competitiveness, the company merged with Lannet Data Communications of Tel Aviv in June 1995. Lannet, which changed its name to Madge (Israel), became the company's research and development arm. But due to a poor fit between the different enterprises, sales fell below expectations and the shares dropped.

# IEC to raise \$1.3 billion on US, German markets

By DAVID HARRIS

The Israel Electric Corporation intends to raise some \$1.3 billion through a bond sale and credit arrangement in the United States and Germany, according to a

company announcement this weekend.

At its regular board meeting, the company approved the flotation of bonds in the US to the value of \$1b. and a credit line worth DM 600 million (\$334m.) from

Germany.

The capital will go toward funding the company's 1998 \$1.5b. development program, including the building of new major and secondary power stations.

The two financial steps will be implemented towards the end of this year and during the course of 1998. The nature and duration of the bonds has yet to be determined.

The credit line, meanwhile, will be managed by three banks: Kreditanstalt fuer Wiederaufbau, Societe Generale, and Bayerische Landesbank.

In recent years, raising capital through foreign markets has become a major plank in company policy.

Between 1992 and 1996 the company raised DM 980m., principally for funding secondary power stations and purchasing four gas turbines for the Gezer and Rutenberg projects at Ramle and Ashkelon respectively.

Until now, particularly with the Gezer and Rutenberg plants, there has been considerable German involvement.

With IEC envisaging purchasing future supplies on the German market, the company sees a logic in raising capital through the deutchmark. IEC said it believes potential future purchases from Germany could amount to DM 90m.

IEC's investments over the next decade are likely to reach \$12b., according to company chairman Gad Ya'acobi.

In order to do so, he said, the company will continue to raise capital in the US, Europe, and elsewhere.

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German mark (DM 200,000)	1.625	1.625	2.125	
Swiss franc (SF 200,000)	0.625	0.750	1.000	
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Shekel Foreign Exchange Rates* (18.7.97)				
CURRENCY AND TRANSFERS	CHECKS AND BANKNOTES		Rep. Rates	
	Buy	Sell		
Currency basket	3.7728	3.8336	3.44	3.8096
U.S. dollar	3.5003	3.5558	3.44	3.5320
German mark	1.9621	1.9838	1.91	1.9639
Pound sterling	5.8551	5.9496	5.75	5.9112
French franc	0.5778	0.5872	0.58	0.5832
Japanese yen (100)	3.0274	3.0763	2.97	3.0540
Dutch florin	1.7341	1.7626	1.70	1.7493
Swiss franc	2.3849	2.4031	2.32	2.3554
Swedish krona	0.4489	0.4572	0.44	0.4533
Norwegian krona	0.4722	0.4799	0.48	0.4764
Danish krona	0.5125	0.5206	0.50	0.5170
Finnish mark	0.6895	0.6712	0.64	0.6663
Canadian dollar	2.5430	2.5831	2.49	2.5668
Australian dollar	2.5911	2.6329	2.54	2.6110
S. African rand	0.7678	0.7802	0.69	0.7743
Belgian franc (10)	0.9435	0.9606	0.92	0.9536
Austrian schilling (10)	2.7750	2.8198	2.72	2.7859
Italian lire (1000)	2.0070	2.0394	1.97	2.0252
Jordanian dinar	4.9369	5.0188	4.87	5.0331
Egyptian pound	1.0000	1.0000	1.00	1.1128
ECU	3.8529	3.8117		3.8993
Irish punt	5.2452	5.3289	5.15	5.2832
Spanish peseta (100)	2.3177	2.3551	2.27	2.3367

\*These rates vary according to bank. \*\*Bank of Israel. SOURCE: BANK LEUMI

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**NO TELEPHONE SUBMISSIONS.**

**TENDERS**

Tender No. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Description \_\_\_\_\_  
 612616 \_\_\_\_\_  
 MM-02545 \_\_\_\_\_

Last date for \_\_\_\_\_

**Additional information:**  
 A. Participation \_\_\_\_\_  
 detailed in \_\_\_\_\_  
 required by \_\_\_\_\_  
 permits required \_\_\_\_\_  
 B. The Israel Electric \_\_\_\_\_  
 provided \_\_\_\_\_  
 within a specified \_\_\_\_\_  
 The tender documents \_\_\_\_\_  
 Department, 11 \_\_\_\_\_  
 receipt, demonstrate \_\_\_\_\_  
 Corporation's \_\_\_\_\_  
 obtainable at the \_\_\_\_\_  
 documents, the \_\_\_\_\_  
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 Room 710, Floor \_\_\_\_\_  
 detailed above \_\_\_\_\_  
 No undertaking \_\_\_\_\_

**NOTE:** In accordance \_\_\_\_\_  
 obligation to \_\_\_\_\_  
 The Electric \_\_\_\_\_









NEWS

in brief

Gov't plans child sexual exploitation law

The government has drafted new legislation to deal with the growing phenomenon of commercial sexual exploitation of children, deputy attorney-general Yehudit Karp said yesterday. She announced this as the public committee appointed to look into the subject presented her with its report.

Law committee to discuss compensation

The ministerial law committee is to discuss today a draft law arranging compensation for claims against the state following activities of the security forces in Judea and Samaria. Justice Minister Tzahi Hanegbi presented the bill to the cabinet yesterday, and it approved his suggestion that the bill be brought before the Knesset before its summer recess.

Azzam trial postponed by lawyer's heart attack

A Cairo court adjourned Azzam Azzam's spying trial yesterday after his defense lawyer suffered a minor heart attack. Farid el-Deeb was in a hospital and doctors would only let him leave after two days, his colleagues said. "My lawyer is sick and he will come... I feel that I will be acquitted because I am an innocent man," Azzam, an Israeli citizen who is accused of spying on Egypt, told reporters after the judge asked him whether he wanted to wait for Deeb to recover and resume his defense. The trial was adjourned to August 17.

15 years for drug-peddling soccer star

Tel Aviv District Court yesterday sentenced former soccer player Shmuel Rosenthal, 50, to 13 years in jail and another year on suspension for importing and selling cocaine. His girlfriend Orly Zeituny, 27, was sentenced to a year in jail, and six months on suspension. Police intercepted 13 kg. of cocaine Rosenthal had shipped from Mexico to Haifa. Judge Oded Modrick noted in his ruling that Rosenthal had a glorious past as one of Israel's best soccer players and had no reason to turn to the criminal world of drugs, an offense which he said deserved "harsh punishment."

Hadassah women back religious pluralism

Delegates to the Hadassah National Convention in Chicago have resoundingly rejected the religious status quo on religious pluralism in Israel. According to a Hadassah spokesman, 97 percent of 700 respondents rejected the notion of religious political parties retaining their power in the government and receiving special subsidies. Eighty percent insisted the government should give equal support to all the major streams of Judaism, while 20% feel Israel should have complete separation of church and state, like the US. The survey was the first research project conducted by the International Research Institute on Jewish Women located at Brandeis University, and funded by Hadassah.

Bridge report due Wednesday

By RAINE MARCUS and ARYEH DEAN COHEN

Deputy Education and Sports Minister Moshe Peled said yesterday that the commission he appointed to look into the Maccabiah Games bridge tragedy last week will release its findings on Wednesday afternoon at Beit Sokolov in Tel Aviv. Peled said the commission is investigating the "chain of responsibility" for the bridge collapse. Asked why the commission's hearings are closed, Peled said: "We are apparently - and this we hear from the police investigation - talking about criminal offenses, and if this is the case, then at the initial stage of the investigation, it's better that the discussions be closed, without any outside influ-

ence... One must understand the importance of a serious, professional inquiry." In an interview on Israel Radio, Peled said the commission and the police inquiry are coordinating their efforts, freely exchanging information between them. Explaining the difference between the two probes, Peled said: "A police inquiry takes place anytime people are hurt, and certainly when people are killed. The police inquiry into criminal matters started that same night, in accordance with the law. The commission we appointed is more of a public commission, aimed more at looking at the wider picture, starting with who ordered the construction of the bridge... the whole matter."

Police are continuing their investigation into suspicions of criminal negligence following the collapse of the pedestrian bridge last Monday night, killing two members of the Australian team and injuring dozens. Although their conclusions are clear that negligence was allegedly the cause of the bridge's collapse, they must now wait for the ministry commission's findings until recommendations for indictments can be presented. Building contractors Baruch Karagula and Yehoshua Ben-Ezra, who were questioned last week, were summoned again yesterday, this time together with the company's computer programmer. Engineer Micha Bar-Ilan, the Maccabiah's security officer Moshe Duvdevani

and three employees of the Irgunit company which organized the event were also questioned. Police also examined whether the construction company's computer contains any details of the building of the bridge which could point out faulty construction or planning. This morning, attorney Yoram Halevi, representing Ben-Ezra and Karagula, is expected to present an independent expert's testimony stating that the bridge could not hold half the weight intended and planned for by engineer Bar-Ilan. For his part, Bar-Ilan continues to claim that he was only responsible for the bridge's construction and that the welding of all parts was the responsibility of Karagula and Ben-Ezra.

WEATHER section with a map of Israel and temperature forecasts for various cities like Haifa, Tiberias, Afula, Samaria, Tel Aviv, Jerusalem, BeerSheva, Dead Sea, and Eilat.



Japanese defense minister visits Japan's Minister of Defense Fumio Kyuma, who arrived here from Syria, meets his Israeli counterpart Yitzhak Mordechai in Tel Aviv yesterday. Japan has become one of Syria's leading creditors and loaned Damascus some \$766 million this decade. Kyuma also met with Prime Minister Binyamin Netanyahu yesterday in Jerusalem.

IN CONTEXT / HERB KEINON

Sharon's revenge

Less than two weeks after Prime Minister Binyamin Netanyahu snubbed Ariel Sharon when looking for a finance minister, Sharon met with Shimon Peres on Friday and reportedly began trying to paste together a coalition that would roll back parts of the 1992 electoral reform law. After Netanyahu tabbed Ya'acov Ne'eman, not Sharon, as his finance minister, pundits talked about a "wounded" Sharon, more dangerous for Netanyahu outside his inner circle than inside it. On Friday, Sharon began proving their point. Earlier in the year Labor MK Moshe Shahal, while a number of coalition MKs were boycotting the plenum, was able to pass through preliminary reading a bill that would change the election law and enable the Knesset to bring down the prime minister if, at the same time, it would specify someone else in his place. This bill is now stuck in committee. A few weeks ago, a Labor initiative was defeated that would change the system of elections so that only the prime minister, and not the Knesset, would fall in a no-confidence motion they said Shas was not willing to compromise.

tion MKs disgruntled with Netanyahu had grown so large. Sharon, according to one parliamentary aide for a Labor MK who has been holding discreet discussions with Sharon about the matter, wants to bring this initiative to the floor again. His reasoning is unappealing to the current system places so much power in the premier's hands that he does not even need to consult with cabinet ministers. The idea behind the law for direct elections of the prime minister was to provide the country with more stability, and to make the prime minister less dependent on small parties. But, according to critics of the system, the opposite is true: the small parties have increased in power, while the prime minister has been freed from having to deal with his own party. Likud activist Yossi Olmert is the director of a cross-party committee, headed by Moshe Arens, that has been established to abolish the direct election of the prime minister. "We want to get back to the old system," Olmert said. "We believe the new system made matters worse. It prevents the Knesset from monitoring the gov-

ernment's performance." Asked if there is not a problem in changing the system of government every few years, Olmert quoted US historian Bernard Lewis: "The Jews are an enterprising people, they replace a bad system with a worse one." But Likud Knesset faction head Meir Sheerit said on Israel Radio that people have to start realizing that elections "are not a game. People have to know that when they vote for the prime minister, they are voting for the man who will be running the country. They have to look at it in this manner, and take that seriously." Daniel Elazar, head of the Jerusalem Institute for Public Affairs which worked for the new electoral system, said the "system of direct elections has brought stability to the government - a stability that, apparently, many people don't want." Asked for his opinion on the new system, Elazar said: "It is too soon to form a judgment. Those who want to overturn it to do so not so much on principle, but on the basis of ambitions. But you don't make constitutional changes on the basis of personal ambitions."

Barak: Change, don't cancel direct election

Labor leader Ehud Barak is expected to meet with National Infrastructure Minister Ariel Sharon in a few days to discuss the initiative Sharon is spearheading to change the direct elections law. Barak said yesterday he was in favor of changing the direct elections law, although he did not think it should be canceled completely. Barak said yesterday that he wants to change the law in such a way that a majority of 65 MKs could remove the prime minister from office, without entailing the automatic dissolution of the Knesset. Under the current law, the support of 80 MKs is required for such a move. At the same time, Barak said that he objects to revoking the direct election law completely, estimating that once the public has the right to vote personally for prime minister, it would not let go of that privilege. Increasing voices from both Labor and the Likud have been calling for lowering the number of MKs needed to topple the prime minister. The assumption is that MKs would be more willing to send the prime minister home if they didn't have to risk undergoing new elections themselves. "The cabinet lacks a proper procedure for making decisions, there is no consultation with ministers who can contribute and no system of checks and balances," Sharon said. "However, if the prime minister, never mind which one, knows the coalition partners can put him in a less comfortable position, I'm convinced he'd want to consult with them. In fact, he'd have to, and the government's status will be strengthened as a result of a better decision making system."

Table titled 'AROUND THE WORLD' showing weather forecasts for various international cities like Amsterdam, Buenos Aires, Cairo, Chicago, Copenhagen, Frankfurt, Geneva, Helsinki, Hong Kong, London, Los Angeles, Madrid, Moscow, New York, Rome, Seoul, Sydney, Tokyo, Toronto, Vienna, and Zurich.

Advertisement for EL DANITZ cellular phone service, featuring a large number '9' and listing various phone numbers and services.

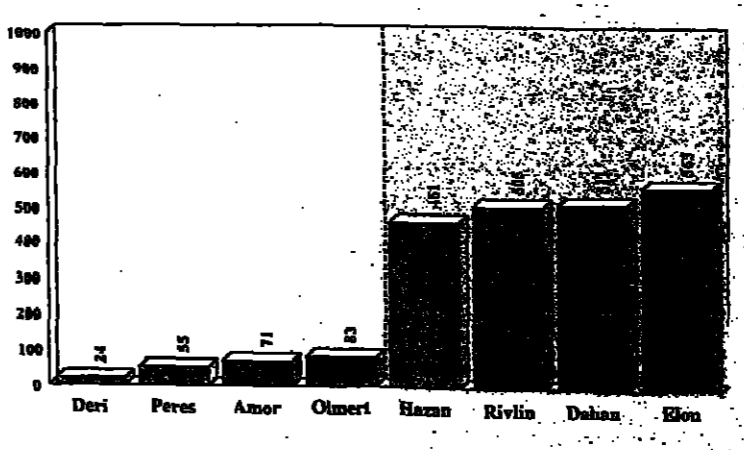
NRP threatens walk out

The National Religious Party is threatening not to attend a no-confidence vote today, and its leaders say they would go so far as toppling the government, unless a crisis over the rabbinic court judges (dayanim) is resolved. NRP ministers Zevulun Hammer and Yitzhak Levy canceled a meeting with Likud faction chairman Meir Sheerit and Shas ministers yesterday because they said Shas was not willing to compromise. The crisis erupted when four out of six dayanim appointed last week were picked out of Shas ranks, while only one is identified with the NRP. The six new judges were appointed to fill three vacant positions, after Shas demanded - and received - three extra positions. Now the NRP is also demanding three more positions, and Prime Minister Binyamin Netanyahu and Finance Minister Ya'acov Ne'eman have already agreed to this.

MKs get fail grades on roll call

MKs appear to have been voting with their feet, according to statistics on the number of votes in which parliamentarians have participated in this Knesset. The figures show that even the most active parliamentarian took part in only a little over 50 percent of the votes he held. Knesset Speaker Dan Tichon released the data yesterday to encourage MKs to spend more time in the plenum. This is the first time records have been made of the number of votes in which MKs participated as opposed to just their presence in the building. MK Benny Elon (Molodet) led the participation, voting in 563 (54.61%) of the 1,031 votes held between 1 September 1996 and 17 July 1997. This was no surprise as Elon was also top of the charts for Knesset attendance. The bottom of the list for vote participation also contained no shocks. MK Nissan Slomiansky (National Religious Party), who entered the Knesset only at the end of May after the death of Avraham Stern, came in

MKs and the number of appearances they've made at Knesset votes since September last year.



Winning cards

The winning cards in yesterday's first Chance draw were the 10 of spades, jack of hearts, nine of diamonds, and jack of clubs. The results of the second draw were the nine of spades, seven of hearts, 10 of diamonds, and ace of clubs.

Absorption center occupied

Ten apartments in a Jewish Agency absorption center in Lod due to be turned over to new immigrants arriving today were occupied yesterday by 10 families, after they broke into the manager's office and threatened workers. The squatters were armed with knives and threatened absorption center workers.

Advertisement for The Jewish Agency for Israel, offering toll free information service on Israel Opportunities, with phone number 177-022-1314.

Advertisement for Luxurious Apartments for Immediate Entrance in Ganei Har Nof, Jerusalem, listing room counts and prices starting from \$223,000.

Arabic text at the bottom of the page: 'حکامان العدل'

Large vertical advertisement on the right side of the page, including 'Budget cut decision to', 'Oppo', 'Barak holds emergency meeting with King Hussein', and 'Court av'.